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Jail Population of Youths In Los Angeles County Drops; Crime Is Found Decreasing

Daily Jail Average Under 18 Years Drops From 180 in 1930 to 40

Age Is Steadily Up

Radiocasts on Crime Doesn't Pay Credited Largely With Juvenile Uplift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 1—Daily jail population of individuals under 18 years has decreased to 40 in Los Angeles County, the sheriff's office reports, compared with an average of 180 before 1930.

Further, of the 18,000 average bookings in the county jail every year, the average age of inmates has been steadily growing. For 1931-32, it was 30 years, 7 months. For 1932-33, it was 31 years, 1.25 months; for 1933-34, it was 31 years, 1.67 months, and for 1934-35, it was 33 years.

For these same four years, respectively, the number of juveniles dropped from 3012 to 2776, to 2361, to 2124.

Radio Futility of Crime

Public interest in the crime problem has enabled a warmer reception to the sheriff's office radio program requests. Two and three stations a night broadcast talks stressing the theme, "crime doesn't pay."

Pre-delinquent activities of the sheriff's department are classified in three departments: the juvenile bureau, the motorized radio patrol, and encouragement of juvenile organizations.

Of particular effectiveness has been the radio patrol, augmented by uniform-clad deputies who make themselves known in dangerous areas.

Saves Alligator Pears

Stealing of avocadoes, for instance, was discouraged completely by the inclusion of the orchards in the patrol beat. Sight of the uniform in many instances has proven sufficient deterrent to the commission of crimes.

Another phase of the sheriff's work has been the education of citizens to make criminal acts harder to accomplish. Last year, as an example, Boy Scouts canvassed the county with pamphlets requesting numbers and descriptions of articles which might be stolen, in order to facilitate recovery in the event stolen property was returned.

Weeds Out Criminal Types

Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz feels rehabilitation of convicted persons is one of the greatest aids because this process removes from existence the criminal types, which in themselves have proven contagious to weak characters.

To effect rehabilitation, "honor" detention camps have been developed by the sheriff's department with thousands of men "going straight" after the reviving experience of "healthful punishment."

Inasmuch as the county bears the burden of the expensive crime toll it has been active in cutting the criminal operations if only for financial reasons.

Probation Cuts Costs

Its probation department has saved $300,000 in caring for delinquent boys at its San Dimas forest camp. Instead of the usual 14-month tour at a state school, costing the taxpayer approximately $500 a boy, a three-month assignment to work at this camp has cost the county considerably less. In addition, the 60 boys now enrolled there are earning 50 cents a day for their eight hours of fire control, erosion, control, and reforestation work.

When they are released for public life again, the $50 or $60 saved up will go a long way in establishing the boy in some job or in paying for the folly of wrecking a stolen automobile or for paying his transportation back to his home out of state.

Not Allowed to Loaf

According to Karl Holton, chief deputy probation officer, no boys are released unless there is a place for them. Co-ordinating councils, together with their members' affiliations, have done much to provide places for the boys. This co-operation is based upon the general conclusion that environment and not natural inclination was the cause of straying.

That's why first-offender delinquents are kept out of the criminal atmosphere if possible, even if adjustments can be made by stretching the law to prevent the stigma from following the boy. For instance, of 2000 calls for investigation in a recent period, only 500 reached the "book."

Effectiveness of the probation camp may be seen in the fact that of the 746 who had passed through

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The Monitor Audits War Against Crime

SIXTEEN months ago The Christian Science Monitor conducted a comprehensive survey in the United States and obtained authoritative opinion from abroad on "Preventing the Causes of Crime." A detailed list of proposals for action was published as the résumé of a series of articles.

Today, America is taking stock of its crime conditions. The Monitor is therefore publishing, from its chief bureaus, articles tracing progress of the past 16 months against crime and its causes. The second article on the Far West appears today.

President Acts To Rush Aid In Drought Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Drought and floods today occupied the attention of President Roosevelt.

The Chief Executive turned from a study of ways to help between 50,000 and 100,000 Midwest families whose crops are burning up from lack of moisture to consideration of the problem of instituting insurance against the recurrence of such devastating floods as swept the East last March.

While his agricultural advisers have informed him that it will be another 10 days to three weeks before they can determine whether the 1936 drought will have the force of the record-breaking dry spell that seared the central states two years ago, the President has already directed various governmental agencies to map out a program.

Wallace Heads Relief

An interdepartmental committee, now at work, is composed of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Daniel W. Bell, Director of the Budget; Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, and Aubrey Williams, Assistant WPA Administrator.

Mr. Roosevelt told newspaper reporters that the situation is extremely serious in the north central states, including Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas, where farmers are faced with a total crop failure. Another bad spot lies in eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas, and somewhat less hard-hit drought is a section covering northern Tennessee and southern Kentucky.

Neither the President nor Secretary Wallace are willing to make any estimates at this time of the amount likely to be spent for drought relief. President Roosevelt indicated that the first money would be made available probably

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Texas-Mexican 770-Mile Road Open to Public

All but 70 Miles Paved, With Ample Hotel and Other Accommodation

Has 170 Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAREDO, Texas, July 1—Hailed by representatives of both governments as a long step forward in friendly intercourse between the United States and Mexico, the 770-mile Nuevo Laredo-Mexico City highway was dedicated today as the consummation of a long-cherished dream. More than that, influence of formal, official opening of this first great Latin-American link of a Pan-American or inter-American route is felt in the three Americas—North, Central and South—which the route is designed to connect.

The $17,000,000 Mexican road, a marvel of engineering skill and scenic beauty, was acclaimed today as a stupendous achievement in the continuing program to end centuries-old isolation of many Latin-American communities; to stimulate agricultural and industrial development through the opening of needed avenues of transportation, and to draw closer together the friendly ties between the American republics by expediting tourist traffic that will make their peoples better acquainted.

Another Road Started

While today's ceremonies on the international bridge which spans the Rio Grande between this city and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, celebrated completion of an all-weather highway between the border and the Mexican capital, road builders had begun to push farther southward toward the Guatemalan line; another great Mexican national highway was projected northward to link the capital and the State of Sonora.

In Central America, highway construction, though limited, had made headway since the United States, under provisions of an act of Congress, finished a reconnaisance survey in 1933, and the Inter-American Highway Association office in San Antonio recently was authority for the statement that in dry weather now one can drive between Panama and Guatemala except at one point. The 1728 miles of the Inter-American route through Mexico, of which more than half is now completed, represents, in turn, more than half the total mileage of 3246 between the Rio Grande and Panama.

Garner Heads Delegation

Today's dedicatory ceremonies drew an American delegation headed by Vice-President Garner and Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, to meet Gen. Eduardo Hay, Minister of Foreign Relations who represented President Cardenas of Mexico. They were the prelude to a leisurely four-day motor tour over the new highway, during which Mexican federal and state authorities were to be hosts to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Tokyo Acts To Suppress Terrorists

Aizawa, Hero of Army Group, Loses Appeal From Extreme Penalty

New Policy Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 1—The War Office announcement today that the Aizawa appeal against capital sentence had been rejected heralds a new era of severe punishment for assassinations committed from allegedly patriotic motives.

There was a most significant contrast between Lieut.-Col. Saburo Aizawa's first courtmartial which was not finished at the time of the February 26 outbreak and the second trial after the outbreak. During the first trial Colonel Aizawa could pose as a hero in the eyes of fanatical nationalists, both his speeches and those of his counsel being reported at great length and indications were that he would escape with a sentence of imprisonment. The second trial was behind strictly closed doors and the public only learned about it when a brief communiqué was issued stating that he was condemned to death. The appeal against this sentence is now rejected. Colonel Aizawa being the first officer to pay the extreme penalty under military regulations, promulgated 15 years ago.

Stern Sentences Due

The fate of Colonel Aizawa presages stern sentences for ringleaders of the Feb. 26 uprising and assassinations, whose examination and trial is carried on under circumstances of utmost secrecy, no word being permitted to reach the press. So they were denied the opportunity to turn the trial into propaganda for their views, like the participants of the former incident.

Two circumstances make the offense of Feb. 26 more heinous in the eyes of conservative Japanese officers: first, the rebels disobeyed the Imperial command to lay down their arms; second, they carried their troops into revolt instead of merely carrying out acts of terrorism as individuals.

Lieut.-Col. Saburo Aizawa was found guilty by an army courtmartial of the assassination of Japan's Assistant Minister of War, Maj. Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, director of the Military Affairs Bureau, Aug. 12, 1935.

Led Fanatical Group

Colonel Aizawa was known as one of the most rabid fanatics in the group of younger army officers. He is a professed believer in State Socialism and in a military government responsible only to the Emperor.

He assassinated his superior in the War Office because General Nagata did not believe as he did. He confessed his guilt, but he was permitted to air his fanatical views during a long-drawn-out trial.

He insisted that "the clouds around the throne must be removed. Among those named as objectionable were Viscount Saito and Prince Saionji, the former being subsequently killed in the uprising of Feb. 26, 1936. That uprising was traced to the same group of radical fanatics of which Colonel Aizawa was the hero and spokesman.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, July 1

Manchoukuo—Raises 'Extrality' Issue

What is obviously an attempt to force recognition of the Japanese-sponsored empire of Manchoukuo, was made public today through declaration of Foreign Minister Chang Yen-chin that Manchoukuo would no longer respect extra-territorial rights of Americans and other foreigners.

Chang contended it was self-evident in the light of international law that the State on becoming independent from China, was not bound to succeed in the obligations imposed by "extrality."

Heretofore, Hsinking has permitted foreigners the status of extra-territoriality as a favor, he said, according to Associated Press, but this is now ended.

He added that the failure of major powers to recognize Manchoukuo had made Hsinking's treaty promises mere unilateral statements of foreign policy, and therefore, the powers were in no position to claim rights under such pledges.

Co-operation—Between Nations Urged by Dodd

"Friendly co-operation" between nations in the adjustment of tariff barriers, was cited today by Dr. William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany, as the only way to "escape the calamity of 1914-18."

He declared in an address last night before a Chicago meeting of the Norman Waite Harris Memorial Foundation Institute, that nations, inspired by walls against trade, had sought self-sufficiency. "The result is," he is reported as saying by Associated Press, "western peoples are spending twice as much in war preparations as their predecessors were in 1914." He added:

"With billions of debts unpaid, with billions of dollars spent yearly for bombing planes, great guns, scores of millions of small arms and all kinds of warships, the civilization which has borne the name of Christian for centuries in in a dilemma unsurpassed in a thousand years."

He held that western civilization built its nineteenth century prosperity on free trade, and that after this foundation was unrooted the world refused to restore it by co-operation.

Safe—Word Heard From Wilkins' Ship

Sir Hubert Wilkins' polar exploration ship, the Wyatt Earp, for which a search was ordered last night by President Roosevelt, is safe.

The ship, unreported for 12 days on a voyage from New York to Norway, was said by the Norwegian liner Stavangerfjord to have given her position as approximately 1600 miles northeast of New York and about 550 miles east of Cape Race, Newfoundland.

The Wyatt Earp had been delayed, Sir Hubert told the Stavangerfjord. According to information given the Associated Press he expects to arrive in Norway about mid-July.

Negus—Dignified and Calm Before Assembly

Ethiopia's King of Kings-without-kingdom made his pathetic plea before the Assembly of the League of Nations yesterday. There was no anger in his voice when he told of Italy's "civilizing" campaign of poison

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British Columbia Controls Marketing If Producers Wish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Despite the collapse of Canada's Natural Products Marketing Act in the Canadian Supreme Court, British Columbia will be able to carry on its controlled marketing program in all branches of agriculture which desire it.

Officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture here have evolved a plan by which not only articles sold in British Columbia, but also exported articles may be controlled, if the producers so desire.

It had been feared when the Marketing Act was declared invalid that, while British Columbia could still control products sold within its own boundaries under its own Provincial Marketing Act, recently proclaimed, it could not control exports. Now legal and marketing experts have devised a plan by which producers must sell through a central agency and this agency will sell at a fixed and stabilized price, both locally and in export markets. In law the Province will not be fixing the price of exports, but persons importing controlled articles from here will have to pay the price asked by the central agency and will not be able to buy direct from growers who might break the price.

This plan is being laid before the producers in controlled agricultural industries, including the great Okanagan tree fruit industry, for their consideration. It is expected the scheme will be generally adopted.

Ousted White Russians Going to South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—One hundred and fifty White Russians, expelled months ago from Constantinople and established provisionally in the Greek island of Syra under the care of the Nansen organization, are shortly to be shipped by the same international organization to Uruguay and Paraguay for permanent settlement.

U. S. Sends Strongest Envoy to Rome; Britain and France Back Nonrecognition; What Is America's Role in World Peace?

Harvard Man Analyzes World Situation Today and Asks How U. S. Can Co-operate in a Practical Way to Avert General War

Cannot, He Says, Remain Idle but Must Explore Ways That Have Brought Peace

America's Stake in Peace

First of Three Articles

The United States Enters a New Era

By **W. Y. Elliott**

Professor of Government, Harvard University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This country has been blest, almost from the beginning, by not having to depend upon diplomacy or upon war for its life or even for its prosperity. That past protection we owed not only to our geographical isolation, but to a world trend toward liberalism, with England in the van. After we had secured our nationhood in the war of 1812-1815, there was no power prepared to dispute with us the domination of this continent. The British, whom we had twice fought, backed the Monroe Doctrine as heartily as we did. During the nineteenth century the United States of America was never seriously threatened from outside, except when the Civil War made internal disruption seem likely.

With the turn of the century, we embarked upon a new national adventure. The fruits of the Spanish-American War were an island empire that gave us a strong interest in Asiatic and Pacific policy, and a fleet that ranked us as a first-class world power.

To this the World War added a great impetus toward industrial and financial expansion, bringing the United States for a time to the position of the greatest world power in banking and world trade.

Role Not to Our Liking

But as a nation we didn't like the role and wouldn't play it. This country has always backed away from commitments in world politics which would be commensurate with its economic stakes. After we had acquired the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and control over Cuba, we began the effort to educate them in self-government so that we might turn them loose as quickly as possible.

For strategic reasons we kept a grip on Panama and Hawaii, but we refused to be drawn into an imperialism that would mean permanent possessions that had to be managed. The "Open Door" policy in China was our effort to enjoy the fruits of Western penetration there without accepting the policeman's job which the other powers undertook. Our own attitude prevented the partitioning of China, either by Europe or Japan. At the same time, we were not willing to go beyond diplomatic threats, and we announced our intention of giving up our main stake in the Asiatic world, the Philippines.

After the World War, the United States suffered a similar revulsion of feeling. We had whooped it up hysterically for making the world safe for democracy. But when the armistice was signed, America rapidly showed signs of being bored or frightened, or both, at the prospect of having to hold cards in the diplomatic game of keeping the peace that had been so badly made.

The Versailles Treaty was bad enough. But it was the obligations of the League which really frightened the United States; not the iniquities of the Peace Settlements. We were not prepared to keep up the effort involved in international action through the League.

The Obligations That Glared

It is true that under Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State we attempted to stabilize the conditions in China and the Pacific by the Treaty of Naval Limitation and the Pacific Pacts of the Four and Nine Powers.

Ironically enough, it was only when Secretary Stimson got within seeing distance of trying to enforce these Pacific Pacts on Japan that we began to realize how useful the League might be to us. But it was only seeing distance. As soon as the chance of war appeared, this country hastily backed away—just as Great Britain did. On the evidence, we prefer the Kellogg Pact idea: a moral homily against war which doesn't involve any obligations.

Given the state of the world today, we are joining the other world powers in a feverish rearmament program, not only for the navy, but the army, as well. People no longer place much faith in treaties, since Japan, Italy and Germany have shown what little restraint contracts have upon a "national necessity" that is determined by minds profoundly militarist in temper.

Causes Demand for Expansion

Nationalism which demands a political control over all the necessities of war is producing colonial imperialism once more, and consequent demands for expansion. Uneconomic as it doubtless is to pay the price for raw materials which wars cost, the Fascist powers will not be deterred by that consideration. They are forced on by internal pressures before which dictatorships cannot bend without breaking—pressures of low standards of living, even national bankruptcy.

There is little hope that the dictatorships will bend. They will probably prefer the desperate gamble of rallying their countries about them by making war—a final gamble with their survival itself at stake.

Democracies, on the other hand, can bend, and without breaking. Perhaps their governments bend too much. Opinion forces compromises, and democratic opinion does not want war. In Britain liberal opinion has recognized, on the record of the so-called "Peace Ballots," that the one hope of avoiding war is to maintain the solidarity of front among the nonaggressive powers which constitute the League of Nations. In the United States, on the contrary, opinion in pacifist circles has generally sided with the "isolationists" of another stripe: who wish to avoid all entanglements by shutting up the United States like a turtle in an armored shell.

The Situation as It Is

This is the kind of situation of fact which America faces today: a world gone mad, reaping in part the fruits of the vindictive folly of 1919, in part the explosive mania of dictatorships.

In the United States we face it with an opinion dulled by a past history of national security from which we could make a sortie to meddle without having to consolidate the resulting positions. Is it possible to educate American opinion in time to confront and master the changed world which faces us so blackly today?

Several corollary questions may be put in trying to answer that fundamental one:

The first: Is the broad failure of international security with which we are confronted not in itself a moral failure, the failure of the liberal spirit to master nationalism, class war, and personal insecurity? In a still deeper sense, does not this despair about keeping contracts and treaties, even those freely assumed, reflect a profound disintegration of moral values? Have we not, in America, some troubling questions to ask of our own consciences? Unless we are to sink into the Slough of Despond that is Spenglerian pessimism, with its prophetic acceptance of the doom of Western civilization, we must face this moral issue.

Some Pertinent Questions

The second: How does the changed world of this century, in which Communism and Fascism have appeared as challenges to all constitutional democracies, affect the destinies of the American people?

Can we escape this contagion if Europe is blighted? Is isolation enough? One might suggest the parallel to the enigmatic words of Nurse Edith Cavell in Belgium: "Patriotism is not enough," she said.

Can America create a walled-off area of safety from which we watch with fascinated horror the death struggle between the remaining democracies and the dictators? What would we expect as an outcome? Would it be really an adequate answer to try to renew the Monroe Doctrine by bringing into this common area of safety only the Latin-American countries? The United States today is faced with a world-order that is a threat to the ideals on which it was founded. With the impossibility of escaping involvement in the Pacific, so long as it cannot wash its hands entirely of the Philippines, ought it not to adopt a different policy from that ascribed by tradition to the ostrich?

The third question arises out of these: What positive policy should we pursue? Should it be one of complete neutrality, going so far as Senator Nye would do in renouncing all neutral rights, and turning our backs on the spectacle of the brutalitarian state at work making the world unsafe for democracies? That is frequently and cannily urged in the name of what is called "realism."

Realists Often Blind

But "realists" of this sort are congenitally impervious to the most essential reality, so named from Plato's time, that is, the contagion of social ideas and doctrines. Fascism uncombated, spreads unless the systems which it attacks are protected by sound and healthy thought put into social practice. When men cease to be willing to sacrifice their

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William Phillips
Under Secretary of State, Named New United States Ambassador to Italy

Eden Pledges Rebuilding Of Strong League

GENEVA, July 1 (AP)—Anthony Eden of Great Britain told the League of Nations Assembly today that it should not an any way recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

He declared, however, that sanctions had failed and that "only military action could succeed" in changing the present situation.

"In present world conditions this could not be considered as a possibility," the British Foreign Secretary added.

He recommended the continuance—after the Assembly has taken action to suppress sanctions—of mutual assistance pacts in the mediterranean.

Resignations Impend

Mr. Eden spoke while Geneva heard warnings of resignations of some smaller powers from the League, and after the Assembly had listened to biting criticism of the great powers from the South African delegate, Charles te Water, because of their recession from sanctions.

Mr. Eden pledged to Premier Léon Blum of France the full co-operation of Great Britain "in rebuilding an authoritative league."

The League, he said, should not be abandoned because it had failed once.

Methods by which international law is enforced should be amended, he declared, so they will correspond to the action which nations are willing to take.

The time to tackle the question of League reform, Mr. Eden asserted, is at the September session of the Assembly.

Blum Leads Way

Premier Léon Blum of France indicated to the League of Nations Assembly today that France will not recognize Italy's anexation of Ethiopia.

Premier Blum condemned any attempts to weaken the League Cov-

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Austrian Chancellor Declines to Discuss Problems at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 1—Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg politely declined the invitation of the British and French Foreign Ministers to go to Geneva to discuss the present situation of Austria—in other words, the Hapsburg restoration.

Making excuses that he is too busy, Chancellor Schuschnigg decided to stay at home. At the same time he issued a notification through a French news agency that Archduke Otto's restoration is not on the order of the day.

Despite this assurance, observers here are convinced that the Hapsburg issue is really very much to the fore. The explanation is widely believed to be that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy has threatened to sponsor Otto's return if the League does not climb down still further on Ethiopia. If this is so, Otto's chances would again shrink perceptibly if the League abstained from committing itself definitely on nonrecognition.

Geneva's hesitation on the Argentine demand for an unequivocal statement pledging the member states to nonrecognition, as was done in the case of Manchoukuo, is thought to be due to back-stair diplomacy being afraid of what might happen in Central Europe if the League openly showed sympathy with the Negus.

William Phillips' Long Experience Counted on to Meet Crisis

To Implement New Policy in Italy

Diplomatic and Foreign Service Is Reshaped to Cope With New Era

The United States and France made major moves today in the lingering "Italian Crisis," while the Assembly of the League of Nations was bowed under the weight of the problem of Mussolini's aggression in Ethiopia.

The American Government planned to make William Phillips, highest permanent official in the State Department, Ambassador to Italy. He is picked for the delicate task of carrying out the American policy which withholds diplomatic recognition of Italian expansion in Ethiopia.

Pursuing a similar policy, both Foreign Secretary Eden of Britain and Premier Blum of France announced before the Assembly today that their respective governments will not accord recognition of Italian annexation of Ethiopia.

Meanwhile as smaller nations protested the inability of the League of Nations to solve the Italo-Ethiopian affair, Rome threw the full weight of its Propaganda Ministry in support of Italian journalists who yesterday created a disturbance when Emperor Haile Selassie appeared before the Assembly.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—A major reshuffling of State Department and foreign service personnel impends here today as the United States prepares to readjust its diplomatic machinery to conform with the importance which Italy has assumed in world affairs.

William Phillips, Undersecretary of State and number one professional diplomat of the State Department, has been selected as the new Ambassador to Rome. Formal announcement is being deferred pending word from Italy regarding his acceptability, but it is tacitly admitted that so far as the Government here is concerned the matter is settled.

President Roosevelt conferred with Mr. Phillips for 15 minutes today. They presumably discussed Mr. Phillips' future duties in Rome, although no comment was made on the substance of the discussion.

In Rome, Mr. Phillips will face two distinct problems.

First and most direct is the course of Italo-American relations complicated by the inability of the United States to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. Considerable tension for some time to come is expected.

Italy's Strategic Key

Of indirect but far greater importance is the problem of analyzing Italy's probable future course of action and keeping this Government fully informed. For remote as Italy may seem from the United States, what course she pursues in Europe has a vital effect on affairs in the Far East where the United States is directly concerned.

In this connection, it is recognized that Japan's recent activities in China have been possible because of Italy's adventures in Africa. In the Far East, Japan has refrained from actions counter to the policies of the two English-speaking powers. But whenever England has been unable because of European problems to enforce her wishes in the Far East, Japan has moved at will.

British Fleet Pinned

Italy has effectively pinned the British fleet to the Mediterranean. Japan fears only a combination of British and American force, and has therefore felt relatively free to do as she pleases in China.

What Italy does in the future is therefore of greatest importance to the United States. If the future is toward friendship with England, it would mean European stability and relative freedom for a more aggressive British policy in the Far East. But should Italy tend toward Germany—it would be a different story. All of this the State Department must know. It will be up to Mr. Phillips to keep them informed.

Long Is Recalled

Mr. Phillips's selection follows the long-deferred decision of President Roosevelt to accept the resignation of Breckenridge Long, present incumbent of the Embassy at Rome. Mr. Long has been unable to devote all of his energies to his diplomatic work for some months. Had Italian relations not become of paramount importance he would probably have been left as nominal Ambassador indefinitely.

Since the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration Mr. Phillips has been the professional right-hand of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. His departure for Rome will deprive Mr.

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New Deal Agencies In for Sharp Cut By Senate Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—A sharp cut in the 40 new government agencies created in the last three years was described today by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia as a major objective of the special Senate committee set up to recommend ways of reorganizing federal departments in the interest of thrift.

A similar demand was voiced earlier in the week by John R. McCarl, outgoing Comptroller General of the United States, who has checked over federal expenditures under four Presidents.

This new drive for economy follows close on the heels of a summary made by the House Appropriations Committee disclosing that in the session just passed, Congress voted the expenditure of $10,338,938,839—the largest amount ever appropriated in one session except during the war year, 1918, and the year following. Appropriations made at the 1935 session totaled $9,453,264,662.

Two large items, which Chairman James P. Buchanan (D) of Texas pointed out were not anticipated in the budget, were $2,249,587,375 called for by the passage of the soldiers' bonus over the President's veto, and $300,000,000 to pay AAA benefits after the Supreme Court had outlawed the processing tax.

As Senator Byrd's committee prepared to embark upon its survey of ways to save the taxpayers' money in the maintenance of government, he issued a statement declaring, "We intend to present to the next Congress the best possible plan for co-ordination and simplification of the various activities of the Government and to reduce the present excessive cost.

"With 40 new agencies of the Government established in the last three years, one of our main objectives will be to consolidate and reduce these emergency departments.

"I will guarantee that at least the Congress will have full information as to all duplicated efforts and expenditures. I am hopeful that public sentiment in 1937 will compel drastic reduction of public spending."

The Senate committee is being assisted in its survey by the Brookings Institution, which dispatched questionnaires to all heads of departments and independent agencies this week. President Roosevelt has his own commission working on the problem of consolidation.

New York City Property To Go on Auction Block

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1 — Eighteen properties owned by New York City, mostly vacant lots in the Borough of Manhattan, will be sold on July 15, to the highest bidder, according to an announcement by the Board of Transportation yesterday. Aggregate minimum values on the property were said to be $1,085,750.

The city acquired the land during subway construction over the past decade, the announcement said, and wished to dispose of it as sites for commercial buildings or apartment houses. The largest lot had a value of $275,000, while the smallest was priced at $750.

Roosevelt Speeds Drought Relief Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

through the Works Progress Administration for setting up additional works projects in the affected states and through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, which is empowered to buy up cattle where they are likely to starve in the fields, process them and feed them to the needy next winter.

Just before boarding a train yesterday to make a personal survey of conditions in the north central area, Secretary Wallace said that the immediate problem would be to determine "just where we must step in at once" and find out "just which funds can be used."

Meanwhile President Roosevelt took steps to appease a score of citizens' flood committees in eastern states who are aroused over the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for beginning work on projects authorized in the far-reaching omnibus flood control bill passed after last spring's floods. The army engineer corps has stated that since there are no contingent funds on hand to begin construction on any of the dams, levees, reservoirs or canals, work will be delayed until Congress meets again next year.

In order to keep the subject of flood control in the forefront, the President today laid plans for a thorough survey of all the projects authorized in the bill. When he read the bill, he said, he thought every creek in the United States was included.

Government engineers, soil erosion experts, reclamation officials and authorities on national resources who met with the President today, were charged with making a complete study of each project between now and next January so as to be in a position to advise Congress which should be begun first, which can wait, and which it might be advisable to abandon altogether.

In other words, government planners will now take hold of the heterogeneous mas. of projects voted by Congress and attempt to bring out a co-ordinated, nation-wide system for controlling the flow of rivers that have seriously menaced centers of population and farmlands for a generation.

Waters of Norris Dam End Navigation Threat

NORRIS, Tenn., July 1 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority reported today that water tumbling from behind the giant Norris Dam had ended a drought threat to navigation on the lower Tennessee River.

During the last 10 days water from the 34,000-acre mountain reservoir in eastern Tennessee brought the river nearly back to normal levels, the TVA said.

Navigation now is safe for the many freight and excursion boats which ply the waterway between Muscle Shoals, Ala., and its junction with the Ohio near Paducah, Ky., officials said.

Twelve Fatalities Reported In Cloudbursts in Texas

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 1 (AP)—Six fatalities were reported in the Guadalupe River area today as cloudbursts fed rivers and creeks in south Texas.

Heaviest damage to crops, livestock and property was reported east of here in the sections surrounding Gonzales and San Marcos.

Gonzales, about 60 miles east of here, after weathering a 10-inch deluge during the night, reported a second torrential rain was falling today. High water seeped through the business section and into stores. Thousands of acres of corn and cotton were washed away. Cattlemen estimated hundreds of heads of cattle were lost in the lowlands in the sudden sheet of water.

35,000 in Ohio Placed Under Minimum Pay Law

COLUMBUS, O., July 1 (AP)—Ohio, defying claims of constitutionality, will put 35,000 more women and minors—employees of hotels and restaurants—under the protection of its minimum wage law today.

Ora B. Chapman, State Director of Industrial Relations, said application of the law will result automatically in wage increases averaging 40 per cent. The board also is rushing arrangements to guarantee 60,000 employees of retail stores minimum wages.

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Drive Out Rackets, N. Y. Grand Jury's Edict to Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Recommendations that New York City continue its fight against organized crime and plan additional campaigns to free itself from rackets of every sort are before Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook in a communication from the extraordinary grand jury mpaneled to assist Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor, in his investigation of anti-social conditions.

Stressing that its work in uncovering an enormous vice ring, leading to the sentencing of Charles Lucania, New York City underworld boss, and six of his aides to terms in prison, had been completed, the grand jury asked that it be discharged, recalling that its members had served five months since the date of organization on Jan. 24, and had heard more than 500 witnesses.

Continuation of Probe Asked

While individual members of the present jury felt the necessity of being released to manage their private affairs, the message asked that the program of investigation under Mr. Dewey be maintained at full speed to eradicate conditions which the grand jury had found.

"Unless organized crime is to dominate this city, the present investigation and prosecution must not only continue, but should, if possible, be intensified," the communication said.

"One imperative need of the investigation is, in our judgment, that there be two grand juries. This grand jury has done already the full-time work of two normal grand juries for five months, instead of the usual one month. Despite that fact, the prosecutor's need for Grand jury time has often been beyond our power to meet.

500 Witnesses Heard

"We understand that although we have heard more than 500 witnesses, many of them for hours at a time and on repeated occasions, this total is not 5 per cent of those examined in the prosecutor's office."

Hampering of the progress of Mr. Dewey's work has occurred because of lack of sufficient grand jury time, the report said.

"The unwillingness of many business men to testify truthfully has ben a shock to us, as well as a serious obstacle to progress," it continued. "Witness after witness, obviously in possession of testimony of importance, has appeared before us and evaded questions and denied knowledge of extortions and other crimes plainly involved in his own business affairs.

Contempt Rulings Urged

"If organized commercial rackets are to be eradicated in New York, business men must learn that their testimony is imperative and they must give it voluntarily, or the prosecutors must be enabled to compel it by the arduous and time-consuming process of establishing before the grand jury contempts of court by witnesses whose answers are evasive and contemptuous."

Voicing gratification that it had helped to bring indictments against Lucania and his associates, the grand jury stressed that the charges of prostitution upon which the men were convicted were only a vehicle to reach the gang on other criminal grounds where the evidence was less complete.

Centralized Power

"The evidence which we have heard more than confirms the report made by our predecessor grand jury concerning widespread activities, largely centralized under the control of a few major criminals, taking in incalculabe sums of money and preying upon legitimate and illegitimate business alike," it added.

"In the field of illegitimate activities, centralization of power is largely achieved by concentration of money and power in the hands of a few criminals. In invading the fields of legitimate business, organized crime has most successfully used the device of the spurious trade association and the seizure of previously legitimate trade unions or the organization of new pretended unions."

U. S. Loses First Test In Social Security Case

NEWARK, N. J., July 1 (AP)—The Government lost the first skirmish in a court challenge of the constitutionality of the Federal Social Security Act June 29 as Judge Guy L. Fake ordered arguments to begin today.

The jurist, who has already ruled two New Deal acts unconstitutional, rejected the plea of counsel for the Government that the arguments be put over until September. He instructed Merritt Lane, counsel for receivers of the Newark Milk Company, to start his oral arguments today.

Alexander Berkman

NICE, France, July 1 (AP)—Alexander Berkman, internationally-known anarchist, who passed on here on June 28 as the result of a self-inflicted bullet wound, according to information received today, was deported from the United States in 1920, with Emma Goldman.

Mr. Berkman, after his years of notoriety, lived a secluded life here.

Since 1921, when the Communists expelled him from Soviet Russia where he had sought asylum, little had been heard of him.

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Man in the News

Harald Lechenperg Photo

John Robert Powers
His Models Help Make Advertising Pay

There are no "breathing spells" for John Robert Powers whose business it is to find nice-looking boys and girls to pose for the advertisements of your favorite soap, cosmetic, automobile or mattress. Mr. Powers says he can count on at least 50 new faces a day in his office—and never a dull moment.

The supply of models still exceeds the demand but more advertising is being done, and the elect among those who pose for the illustrations are receiving almost as much fame as the Floradora Sextette or the Gibson girl.

Mr. Powers formerly was in the theater business, so he knows good looks when he meets them. Twelve years ago, after having been the business manager of Sir Beerbohm Tree's company, he left the theater and set up an agency to supply models for artists who paint or draw commercial advertisements, and who photograph nowadays in color. The pictures with which advertising reading matter is linked do not just happen but are the result of a complex system.

Advertising Prospects

One reason advertising is prospering, Mr. Powers thinks, is because it is achieving style, and Mr. Powers' contribution to it is indicated on the big office blackboard, divided into squares apportioned to 15-minute periods throughout the day.

The office is a clearing house for all the boys and girls who make—or want to make—a business of posing for advertising illustrations. You look on the board; you see a name, Jane Mann. Jane Mann is booked straight through the day; for a fashion show two hours; for a portrait in evening dress one hour; another hour for a hairdresser's advertisement, in color, to show her beautiful russet hair; another for shoes and still another for a wrap like the burnoose of an Arab, some enterprising dressmaker has included in her collection for beach wear for the Riviera.

One engagement for Jane Mann may take only a half hour. The next will keep her longer. She will not be through when the conventional dinner time comes, but will snatch a sandwich and a glass of milk at a lunch counter and fly to the studio of a famous photographer, maybe to pose until midnight.

When a girl comes into Mr. Powers' office—and it is to his office that most of them come first—he asks her to remove rouge and lipstick. He says that is the only way he can see her face as it really is. "Fine models are not made, they're born," he says.

Business Paradox

There are some paradoxes in the business. This year there is a tremendous run on college girl and boy types. And the queer thing is that the models who make the best college student types are the ones who never attended college.

Every day brings a new batch of boys and girls who want to break into the business. They do not get a great deal of money, even those with every minute taken. About $5 is paid for an appointment taking about an hour. Color work pays twice as much as black and white. For a fashion show the pay is $10 flat and, if there are fittings for the clothes to be worn, $5 for each fitting.

Mr. Powers is an intent, rather serious young man. He takes pride in the conditions under which his models work. There is a large amount of variety in the jobs and it is the agent's business to build up the reputations and versatilities of his people so that they work as much as possible.

Work Is Seasonal

At best the work is seasonal; there may be scarcely a spare moment in a period of three months, and then nothing to do for a week or more. One must be smart to be a successful model, Mr. Powers says. All the money the girls—and the boys too—make, is not clear profit. The girls must go to the hairdresser several times a week, to the manicurist as often and get a facial whenever they are tired. The boys, too, have to be on dress parade all the time; not only before the camera or the critical eye of the artist, but all the rest of the time.

Mr. Powers says a number of his best-looking models are married and have families and they love to see their pictures in magazines.

Ouster of Student Leader Stirs Columbia Protest

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—A nation-wide protest over the barring of Robert Burke of Youngstown, Ohio, from Columbia University, will be undertaken by the American Student Union, James Wechsler, the union's director of publications, announced June 29.

Mr. Burke, president-elect of the junior class, has been informed in a letter from Dean Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia College that "it would be in the best interests of all concerned if you did not register in Columbia College next fall." The Student Union, in a statement by Mr. Wechsler, charged Mr. Burke was dismissed because of his leadership of the union at Columbia.

Kagawa Seeks Friendship Between Japan and U. S.

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese labor organizer and poet, ended a six-months' lecture tour of the United States and sailed for Europe on the Bremen last night. In a farewell message to America he said his tour had filled him with concern for the future of Japanese-American relations because of lack of mutual understanding.

He said the future of Japan lies in the hands of the co-operatives and workers' and farmers' unions and that only co-operation and love can solve either Japanese or American problems.

N. Y. Official Urges Ban on Toy Pistols

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1 — Parents and guardians should prevent children from having fireworks, toy pistols and similar material during the Independence Day celebration on July 4, Dr. John L. Rice, New York City health commissioner, said in urging co-operation with the city's safety program yesterday.

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Lewis Contingent Seeks Showdown In Union Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—A decisive showdown between the powerful conflicting factions within the ranks of organized labor is believed imminent.

On Tuesday, July 7, the representatives of the 10 unions involved in the Committee for Industrial Organization—formed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America—is scheduled to appear before the Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Out of the conference may come a decision of weighty import both to the future of organized labor in the United States and to the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Leaders Adamant

Leaders of the CIO are adamant. They demand, and presumably will insist on, a revision of the fundamental charter of the federation which would permit permanent establishment of unions on the industrial or vertical system. At present such unions exist on a temporary status and eventually would be required to abandon their membership to a reallocation to the various trade unions claiming jurisdiction over their groups.

Should the council refuse this concession, it inevitably would precipitate an open break between the trade and industrial union forces and split organized labor into two conflicting camps. Also, it probably would upset the existing unanimity of organized labor behind President Roosevelt's candidacy for re-election.

Committed to Roosevelt

The CIO group is committed to President Roosevelt—so firmly that trade union leaders suspect a sympathy on the part of the New Deal toward the objectives of their opposition. If the break should occur, a strong movement away from the Roosevelt cause almost certainly would develop within the ranks of the pro-trade union leaders of the federation, many of whom have Republican leanings.

While an element within the council of the federation is pressing for compromise in an effort to avoid an open break in labor's ranks, others feel that to compromise now with the Lewis forces would lead directly to their dominance of the federation. The industrial union idea has gained strength rapidly during the past two years. The strongest of the trade union groups fear that unless industrial unionism is cut out of the federation and formally rejected now, it will gain a majority control by the time the next annual convention arrives.

The fate of the struggle for unionization of the steel industry also is involved. The CIO has taken over the leadership of this campaign. A reconciliation with the federation would put the consolidated strength of organized labor behind it. An open break would deprive the steel workers of such united support.

Forced to Leave Town, Steel Organizer Charges

PITTSBURGH, July 1 (AP)—Claude R. Kramer, an organizer for the Committee on Industrial Unionization of the Steel Industry, charged in an affidavit today that he had been ejected from a hotel in Steubenville, Ohio, and forced out of town.

Mr. Kramer claimed eight men burst into his room last night and took him to the railroad station Earlier, he charged, police arrested him and gave him a hearing before "a man who posed as the Mayor" at Hollidays Cove, W. Va., which adjoins Steubenville. Mr. Kramer said he had refused to obey an order to depart.

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3. Lamp, Limp, Lisp, List, Lost, Post.
4. 60 gallons.
5. On ST is the best POL I see (Honesty is the best policy).

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ABC Crepe Wale Pique
ABC Curley Top
Printed Piques
Solid Color Piques
Anderson Cloth
Anderson Puff Pique
Novelty White Fabrics
22c
38c to 58c Cotton Fabrics
Printed and plain Sheer Ripples
Printed and Plain Double Check Novelty Pique
Printed Mujika Crash
Stoffel's Novelty Candlewick
McKay's Printed Rvb Row
McKarp Printed Rex Shan Broadcloth
Fluegelman's Printed and Plain Bubble Mesh
Everfast Printed Wave Cord
Peter Pan "Pan Yan"
Other Novelty Weaves
33c
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PITTSBURGH, PA. Free Parking

Coal Gasification Underground Wins In Soviet Tryouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Russian experiments pointing to the practicability of exploiting on a commercial scale in suitably situated collieries, the long-discussed system of underground gasification of coal, thereby abolishing the coal miner, were described by Mr. P. A. Chekin, Mr. A. I. Semenoff and Mr. J. S. Galinker, to a much interested audience at the World Power Conference's Chemical Engineering Congress, which met in London last week.

A number of different methods have been tried. Of these two, namely the "Gorlovka" and the "regenerating," have yielded such encouraging results that operations have been started by the Soviet authorities for making gas by them on an industrial scale.

The "Gorlovka" method has been named after a coalfield of that name in the Donetz basin, 250 miles north of the Black Sea.

Set on Fire,

An experimental shaft was sunk into a coal seam that dipped at a steep angle to the horizon. Tunnels were cut through the coal connecting up with a cross channel in the rock. This led to a second boring which acted as a chimney.

The seam was then set on fire, oxygen being blown down to feed the underground conflagration.

This crude arrangement has worked successfully "since Aug., 1935," the engineers said, adding, "The Gorlovka mine has been operated on blows supplied periodically. The gas received during the air-blow has been named power gas, inasmuch as this gas is chiefly suitable for combustion and heat supply. At present the mine yields 25-30,000 cubic meters of power-raising gas per 24 hours and 12-15,000 cubic meters of gas for chemical use. The length of each period with and without blow varied from four to six hours. Investigations are now on foot to ascertain the optimum correlation between these periods, as well as the lowest concentration of oxygen in the blow to ensure this correlation.

Makes Gas

It has proved possible, using a blow with 35 per cent oxygen, to receive gas containing CO^2 18 per cent, CO 15 per cent, H^2 49 per cent, CH^4 4 per cent and N^2 14 per cent. It is well known to be impossible to obtain such a gas from an above-ground gas-producer with a 35 per cent oxygen below. Such results can only be obtained by operating with 60 per cent oxygen and by a subsequent catalytic conversion of CO with steam. Accordingly, the underground gas-producer combines, in this way, three industrial processes: coal production, coal gasification and carbon monoxide conversion, and inasmuch as the underground gas-producer does not consume a single kilogram of steam, it may be said that this apparatus also combines the process of steam-raising. The possibility of thus combining several operations affords great economic advantages and underground gas can be received at a price incomparably lower than similar gas from gas-producers operated above ground. . . .

"Underground coal gasification in the Gorlovka mine still continues and its output is very steady."

Water-Gas Produced

The "regenerating" system is a modification of the "Gorlovka," the oxygen blast however being replaced by alternative currents of air and steam, thereby producing water gas below ground. It has undergone preliminary tests at Kharkoff in the same coalfield. Experiments have also been made though with less success with horizontal coal measures. In Kharkoff, the report says, a powerful gas turbine to operate on underground gas is being developed.

"It is in many respects advantageous," the report says, "to obtain water gas, because, owing to its small specific gravity, water gas can be easily transported over large distances and cannot only be used as a fuel, but likewise as a raw material for the manufacture of chemicals. It is for this reason that the regenerative process must be considered the most suitable for underground coal gasification. It should be pointed out that in some cases it is unnecessary to supply steam from the surface, inasmuch as all the steam required may be obtained from the evaporation of underground water. Here, instead of a steam blow period, all that is necessary is to draw off the gas from the mine.

On Industrial Scale

"Among these methods of underground coal gasification, two have been selected—the Gorlovka method and the regenerating method—as suiting the purpose best. In the U. S. S. R., operations have already been started for making gas on an industrial scale by these two methods. To start with, five or six industrial plants will be put up for underground coal gasification. In all probably the regenerating process will be more widely applied, although it is most desirable that oxygen should be used for underground gasification."

The report adds: "Gas from underground gasification is of great interest for the purpose of producing sponge-iron. It may be noted that owing to the extremely low cost of underground gas, several processes, which were formerly considered as uneconomic, are now viewed in quite a different light. Among these processes reference should be made to the synthesis of benzine (gasoline) by the Fischer method. Whereas so far synthetic benzine could not always compete with the natural product, using underground gas the comparison may not prove in favor of natural gasoline. As yet it is not possible to give the cost of the gas from underground gasification."

Canada Celebrates Dominion Day

Parliament Building at Ottawa

OTTAWA, July 1 (AP)—Canadians today celebrated Dominion Day, commemorating the confederation of the provinces and the seventieth year of the Dominion's nationhood. It was a general holiday.

There were special sports programs throughout the country, patriotic observances scheduled in every province and parades and speech-making in cities and small towns.

Highways were choked with holiday traffic as thousands poured from cities to resorts, playgrounds and beaches.

Most of the Dominion celebrated the day under ideal weather conditions.

President's Visit To Canada Is Set For Late in July

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1 — President Roosevelt's long deferred trip to Canada to visit its Governor-General will probably take place in late July or early August, he indicated here yesterday.

The President's plans call for a cruise in a small schooner up the coast of Maine during the latter part of July. It will end at Campobello, Maine, where he has a summer home. From there it is only a day's trip to the Governor-General's summer residence in Quebec.

Although no major diplomatic purpose is connected with the visit it has several implications in regard to Canadian-American relations. One of the reasons is a desire to counteract, if possible, the rather unpleasant impression left in Canada by an incident of last year when it became known that the United States Army had asked Congress to appropriate money for aviation bases near the Canadian border.

Must Make Intent Clear

Another point is to make it quite clear to Canada that nothing prejudicial to her interests will take place at the forthcoming Pan-American Peace Conference which Canada is not permitted to attend. The conference is open only to independent American countries. Canada is part of the British Empire.

There are also a few minor points relative to the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada which are said to need a bit of smoothing.

None of these matters of diplomatic business are considered as important, however, as the mere fact that the President will pay an official good-will visit to the head of the state in Canada.

Must Keep Them Smooth

While relations between the two countries continue to be excellent it is a constant objective of American diplomacy to do everything possible to keep them excellent and improve them if possible.

Their efforts in this direction were not assisted by the House Military Affairs Committee demarche in making public testimony of army officers requesting the air bases near the Canadian border. Nor do the periodic demands emanating from individual members of Congress for the annexation of Canada. There has been the usual crop of such suggestions in informed quarters, but always have some effect on the average man.

It is felt that the personal visit of the President will tend to obscure the effect of these unfortunate incidents in the public consciousness in Canada.

Factory Inspection To Start in Shanghai After Long Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—After years of agitation over what now appear to have been relatively unimportant details, the troubled question of Shanghai factory inspection seems about to be settled by a collaborative administration of foreign and Chinese experts.

Effective from July 1, it is expected that the Chinese factory law will be enforced in the International Settlement in a method generally similar to that in the Chinese-controlled areas, with an inspection bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Council conducting the work with an equal number of foreign and Chinese inspectors.

Actually the S. M. C. has been conducting a considerable degree of factory inspection, with little punitive power but in the general spirit of the Chinese factory regulations, for many months past, and its educational and persuasive methods are expected to govern the general procedure of the inspection bureau, which will contain, as S. M. C. representatives, the same experts who have already been functioning.

The Chinese Factory Act was promulgated in 1929, but it was at that time rather too comprehensive for workability. It was put in force in 1931, but even in purely Chinese-controlled areas it was rather ahead of the times. In 1934, a program of gradual enforcement was ordered.

Previous to this, in 1925, the council had met with no success in its own efforts to regulate factory inspection because of opposition from the Chinese side. Now it appears that the views of both parties are substantially the same, and that the old-time feeling of antagonism has disappeared.

Efforts at factory inspection will, as indicated, largely have to do with persuasive methods, but with the going into effect of the new agreement it will be obvious to Chinese factory owners who have thus far been obdurate that they cannot hide behind technicalities, and flat refusal to obey orders will mean a trip to court.

In any event, the factory owners even now realize that if accidents happen after they have ignored safety warnings, their court status will not be good in the case of legal claims. Little trouble is expected in improving conditions when the past educational efforts are strengthened by a real legal arm hitherto lacking, due to jurisdictional peculiarities in the foreign area.

Economist Urges Price List Based On 'Ability to Pay'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., July 1—Class-pricing of industrial and agricultural products was proposed before the sixth annual economics conference for engineers by Dr. W. D. Ennis, professor of engineering economics at Stevens Institute of Technology, June 29, as preferable to various forms of price control which "cannot be separated from monopoly on one hand or despotic government regulation on the other."

Class-pricing, as defined by Professor Ennis, is the practice of charging different prices to different customers for the same article or service. In the electric light business, residence customers constitute one class and commercial customers another, he said, stressing that the best example of class-pricing was found in railroad freight rates.

Graduated Tariffs

"Freight is classified in from six to 12 or more specified groups with a graduated scale of tariffs," he continued. "First-class freight is freight which can afford to pay a high rate. Sixth-class freight would not move at all at first-class rates. The rate set up for sixth-class is calculated to build traffic, which helps the railroads, and, startling as it may seem, tends to reduce rates in the upper classes."

Professor Ennis emphasized that class rates reflect not merely the cost elements involved, but also the anticipated business-building possibilities.

"Ability to Pay"

Suggesting that government price control probably is unconstitutional and private control is certainly unlawful, he defined the possibility of classifying markets. In addition to segregating them geographically or by kinds of products, he proposed the possibility of classification according to ability to pay.

"A proposal to charge a standard price to the well-to-do while 'dumping' to the poor would sound fantastic," Professor Ennis continued, "but a proposal to sell surplus food, even for a song, is less fantastic than its destruction when anyone is hungry. It is fantastic also to see a big plant operated at one-quarter capacity when people are in dire need of its product.

Benefit for All

"What is contemplated is a benefit for everyone, and to realize this involves not faith, but arithmetic. The bargain offered is advantageous to all; it costs nothing except for administration, it can yield a profit, it reduces prices, increases employment and production and elevates the standard of living."

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, told 80 engineers and educators at the opening of the conference here yesterday that a planned economy of abundance, in which engineers would have to take part, would precede any permanent world peace and realization of true abundance. Mr. Thomas stressed that such a program would require social ownership of the means of production.

Thirty colleges and universities are represented at the conference which will last until July 5. It is being held at Stevens engineering camp in co-operation with the Society for Promotion of Economics in engineering education.

Ottawa Invites Volunteer Aid To Plan Provincial Finances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The National Loan Council, which was planned by the Minister of Finance to coordinate and realign the finances of the provinces and give the Dominion some control over the loans it made to the provinces in difficulties, has had to go by the boards for the time being.

Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, issued a statement with respect to the Council. Legislation was introduced and passed the Commons, requesting the Imperial Parliament to amend the B. N. A. Act to bestow the necessary powers to establish the Loan Council. The Senate, however, killed the bill, which necessitates a further set-up.

The Minister of Finance announced that in view of the action taken by the Senate it had been impossible to proceed further with the proposed constitutional amendment. The passing of the constitutional amendment would have been followed by legislation providing for the setting up of loan councils in the case of those provinces desiring to participate, and also for the establishment of an advisory body to be known as the National Finance Council or Committee and to consist of the Dominion Minister of Finance and the Provincial Treasurers of all the provinces.

While unable to proceed with the original program Mr. Dunning stressed the desirability of regular and frequent meetings with the provinces for the mutual discussion of problems in the field of finance and taxation.

The meetings of the Committee on Financial Questions appointed by the Dominion Provincial Conference last December had been productive of much good through the interchange of experience and of information, Mr. Dunning said, and all the provinces had recognized the value of and desired the formation of a permanent organization for such purposes. It was therefore proposed, he stated, to go forward with the setting up of such a committee on a purely voluntary basis.

Mr. Dunning said that the functions of this body would be to confer upon and investigate matters of mutual interest in the field of public finance and taxation with a view to making readily available to each government the experience and the views of the other governments, and the results of investigation of specific questions.

Brazil Seizes Suspect

SAO PAULO, Brazil, July 1 (AP)—Henrique Almeida Jr., secretary of the organizing committee of the Sao Paulo grand prize auto race to be held July 12, was arrested yesterday and taken to Rio de Janeiro on charges of extremist activities connected with last November's uprising.

How Can U. S. Aid World Peace?

(Continued from Page 1)

short-run interests to a longer program of social idealism, they can not for very long hope to expect the enjoyment of the blessings of liberty which they accept with such a "take-it-for-granted" complacency. Wisdom lies in the ability to think beyond the limits of the immediate context of gloom, or greed, or fear.

It does not lie in a warlike alliance of the "League of Democracies," at least at this stage, so much as it does in making those democracies sound and opening up the channels of trade and the access to raw materials.

The price of liberty in the world today is not only eternal vigilance at home. Granted that we must make effective the natural solidarity between those peoples whose ideals are the same: Great Britain, her great dominions; France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries remain islands of commonsense decency in a world that is insane, in the literal sense of the word, with myths and mystagogy. Shall the American policy be to wait until this group of constitutional democracies has been carried to ruin by aggression?

How Can United States Help?

If not, how can we co-operate in a practical way to lessen the chances of a general war? Can we help to remedy the inequitable distribution of raw materials which gives nations like Italy, Germany and Japan real grievances?

A fourth question remains to determine: What of the instrument with which we must work? In the largest sense, that is, of course, the active opinion of the people of this country. But does that opinion have a chance to operate through the political machinery which expresses it? Can we, in short, expect a foreign policy of any constructive character to emerge from our present treaty-making power?

Behind that, of course, is the final and fundamental question, supposing that wisdom enough were given to us to shape our way in these dangerous times, have we in the United States the leadership and courage, the press and the radio to move Americans to act in time?

As a nation we are like all other people not immediately exposed to danger, careless and even apathetic about the future. There is a wholesome skepticism in democracies of any and all panaceas or pat solutions, as well as of apocalyptic presages of doom. But the attitude can become one of simply stupid apathy in the face of threats to the very foundations of constitutional order. No one can today doubt the seriousness of the threat of war.

At least we can do no less than to explore roads that experience has marked as leading away from war, and toward peace. Otherwise our attitude in the face of the crisis when it comes will be only what is most useless to solve it: hysterical hatred and a desire to punish those who have become dangerous enemies while we did nothing to prevent it.

The Second Article in This Series Appears Tomorrow

U. S. Shifts Envoys To Cope With Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

Hull of assistance which the latter has come to regard as almost indispensable.

Place May Go to Welles

Speculation is keen, therefore, as to whom he will select to carry on in Mr. Phillips's place. The most likely successor, it is generally agreed, is Sumner Welles, who handled the ticklish task of easing Gerardo Machado out of the Presidency of Cuba and establishing in its place a more liberal government—with more or less success depending on point of view.

Mr. Welles was recalled from Cuba shortly after the Machado revolution was completed to become head of the Latin-American division of the State Department in which capacity he supervised the operation of the "good neighbor" policy and laid the groundwork for the coming Pan-American Peace Conference. His elevation to the Under Secretariat would tend to emphasize the increasing importance which the State Department has come to attach during recent years to friendly relations with South America.

'Not at Home' Service For Phone Subscribers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A service for telephone subscribers who wish to know who has called them while they are out will be tried here soon, Maj. G. C. Tryon, the Postmaster General, announced recently.

The subscriber will be able to inform the telephone exchange that he will be absent for a certain period and ask that callers should be given a brief message, such as the reason for his absence and the time of his return. The telephone exchange also will keep a record of the telephone numbers of those who call the subscriber and to whom the message was given.

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Teachers Seek to Erase Bars To Full Educational Equality; N. E. A. Tackles Youth Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., July 1—America's teachers turned their attention directly to the young people they are dedicated to assist, as their convention here entered its third day.

Amid scores of topics studied by the many subdivisions of the National Education Association, conducting its 74th annual meeting in Portland, by far the most were concerned with children and youth.

The general session of the convention considered three subjects: Problems of implementing the children's charter, the document drawn up by former President Hoover's White House conference; problems of spreading education more equally, and the advancing of teacher welfare.

The Children's Charter was a 19-point program designed to promote and protect the health and welfare of the American child. This new "bill of rights" for children was announced by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, then Secretary of the Interior, after a year's research in 1930.

Home Surroundings Stressed

It was agreed that social and economic advancement has not yet reached the point where the children's charter may become a ruling fact. Miss Effie I. Raitt of Seattle, Wash., president of the American Home Economics Association, pointed out, however, that even the humblest home may be the best for children if there is love and understanding, an opportunity for privacy and hobbies. "It is more important that a child shall eat in happiness," she said, "than that he have his full quota of orange juice."

A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of schools at Denver, Colo., declared children deserve a curriculum that meets present-day needs; better home and school co-operation; a continuous community program for childhood and youth, and better integration of school life and life outside the school. A vital curriculum includes the presentation of controversial subjects, he held, since this is an age of transition. Teachers, he felt, should be able to approach such topics by the analytical or critical process, without urging either side upon the students.

"Ready-Made Ideals"

The fact that young people are not willing to accept ready-made ideals was not seen as cause for alarm by Levi T. Pennington, president of Pacific College at Newberg, Ore. If adults accept their responsibilities to exercise and advise self control and to impress youth with the need of thinking through clearly to their own ideals, he felt the coming generation is safe.

The children's charter can never be implemented while present economic abuses persist, Norman F. Coleman, professor of English at Reed College, Portland, Ore., told the gathering.

"I suppose the Supreme Court did what it had to do, but with the cancellation of the NRA and the decision on hours and wages we are in a much worse position concerning child labor than we were five years ago," he asserted. And he told the stories of adolescent boys harmed by overwork under a system of "harsh and cruel competition which compels the abuse of children in industry and business."

Educational Equality

Turning to the task of smoothing out the inequalities in educational opportunities, Miss Anna Swenson of the Minnesota State Department of Education, outlined many complex problems, and pointed to leading efforts at their solution. She told of modern, well equipped and well taught schools in the remote lake of the woods country, and of high school students sent out to schools too distant for daily transportation, their board paid by the county educational system.

At an evening general session on "Conserving American Youth," Miss Willie A. Lawson, secretary of the Arkansas Teachers' Association, presented a lively picture of young people perplexed by modern life, calling upon adults for constructive aid and leadership. She brought the convention the accumulated data of an extensive survey of youth. She voiced many of the questions asked by those between the ages of 15 and 25, and stated a few definite requests, such as those coming out of a Michigan youth-adult conference: "That youth should be represented on all boards of agencies and organizations that regulate the world in which youth lives; that in case of threatened war a referendum of those who must fight should be called before war is declared."

Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, took rather sharp issue with Miss Lawson. He cited cases of young men and women undefeated by the direct thrusts of depression, counting its challenge as no more than an invitation to adventure and conquering.

"Admittedly these are selected cases," he said, "but they are more representative of the thousands of youth whom I meet than those to whom our attention was directed earlier in the evening."

Dr. Sproul spoke of youth as a cross section of humanity in general, with its leaders and leaners, its heroes and its alibi artists. He referred to the ease with which youth is duped by scheming adults to march in its causes. His advice to youth he summarized thus:

Change and Destruction

"Don't be content with contemplative inaction. Don't be content merely to interpret the world, or even to complain about it. Go out to change it. But remember that there is a difference between change and destruction. If you can keep our American system of government successfully working, as it has worked since the days of its beginnings with Washington and Franklin, you will be keeping clear the way to the land of promise. Your reward will be a greater, finer and richer America than we have yet known. For whether America shall be exalted or debased depends wholly upon American citizens and the quality of their leadership. To those who will accept the challenge to keep faith with America, America offers still an open road that leads straight ahead and ever upward."

In a business session, the delegates recommended the simplified charter which had been reported by an N. E. A. committee. The purpose of the new charter is to simplify the business of the organization by having a relatively short charter and the bulk of the association's rules thrown into its bylaws. There were two controversial points brought to a vote, both decided conservatively in favor of the status quo.

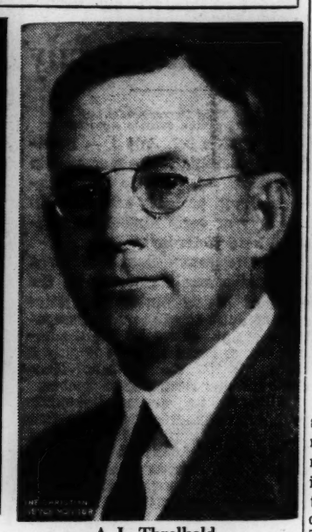
Election of the secretary had been proposed by the representative assembly rather than the board of directors. This was turned down; and the trustees largely in command of the association's permanent fund of some $800,000, was also reserved to election by the board, rather than by the membership at large.

Educators Tackle Problems of Youth

Frank Flannery

Dr. Robert G. Sproul
President of the University of California

Miss Effie I. Raitt
President, American Home Economics Association, University of Washington



A. L. Threlkeld
Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Colo.

Students of 20 Nations Build World Friendships at Oberlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio, July 1—The Cosmopolitan Club of Oberlin College is having a regular biweekly meeting.

A great circle of young people, each one intent, eager and enthusiastic. All chatting at once—then pausing for breath—then chatting again.

The chatting becomes a friendly argument, waxes into a great crescendo of young voices, at times becomes very emphatic.

Soft black southern eyes flash, accents mix and mingle and blend. Hands gesture when words become difficult.

All the World Joins

Young America and young Africa and young Japan and young Germany are settling the affairs of their respective countries. They are pooling the political and social views of the youth of the world in this cozy club room on the Oberlin campus. They are learning what the "other fellow" thinks about their own native lands, they are clearing up misconceptions and ironing out perplexing problems.

One hundred and fifty students of both sexes and 20 nationalities are here. Half of the group are American students, who are interested in the studies of political science and economics and psychology. Many of these students have been so eager to become members of this club that they have had their names on the waiting list for many months. For it is a rule of the club that no more than 50 per cent of the members shall be of American birth.

Students Run Club

The other 50 per cent of the club is composed of all foreign born students. About half of these are the children of missionaries who have been sent back to this country to get an American education. The others are foreign born students, sent here by their own governments, who have come to Oberlin for special courses.

The club is entirely run by the students themselves. The president is an Englishman, the vice-president is a brilliant Russian Jewish girl.

A business meeting is followed sometimes by speeches by authorities on political or economic problems. Usually some group puts on a program of native dances or native music.

Japanese Entertain

Eight Japanese students in costume were the entertainers on this particular night. One of them played a huge flute-like instrument—its weird clear notes bringing a breath of the Orient into the room.

The others sat enchanted, applauded vigorously. The Japanese students were in costume that night, although usually there are no foreign clothes worn at the regular meetings—that is, with the exception of the Chinese costumes.

Following the entertainment came the discussion—the high point of the evening always.

Even the Japanese and Chinese students are seen laughing and chatting together as the discussion progresses. The attitude of the Korean students on the subject of Japanese political problems is the cause of the merriment, it develops.

The French students chat in their native language with some American students, who follow the conversation rather haltingly. A German girl, when questioned on the Hitler movement, says she would rather not express herself on that one subject. She readily answers all other questions about her native land.

This meeting is a revealing insight into the new world into which these young students are soon to emerge as citizens. Here they are learning the meaning of the word "internationalism" in a wonderful way. Never again will there be national barriers and boundaries in their minds. The world will be just a unit.

At the end of the discussion, voices lower, the arguments die down, a feeling of peace and content seem to settle over the group.

"We never think about where they were born any more or what color they are," said Miss Elizabeth Smith, of the plain, old American Smith family, who hails by the way, from Smithville, Ohio.

For about this time the fruit punch and crackers put in an appearance, and what are boundary lines or political differences when its a question of hungry young people about to be fed.

International Night is the one big night of the year at the Oberlin club. On that night trunks are ransacked and soft, silky, native costumes, packed carefully in far-away lands, are removed and donned for the occasion. Sandaled feet and feet in quaint, foreign slippers tap the floor in dances representative of almost every country in the world.

Woven into a kind of a play of many acts are scenes from these countries—native students in each case putting on the act. The play has been shaped by the social committee and has taken many months to write.

Christmas Songs

And at Christmas time, through the quiet streets of the little town of Oberlin, with its New Englandy atmosphere and its village square and its church spires, there comes each year a band of wandering carolers. And natives of the town listening to the familiar—and then to the unfamiliar Christmas music—sung in part in a strange tongue, smile and say—"There go the Cosmopolitan Club carolers" For it's "Peace on earth, good will to men," no matter in what tongue the fine old words are proclaimed.

Czech Gains Shown By Social Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—No great change in the Czechoslovak political scene took place in the municipal elections, held in some 240 communities recently.

The seven coalition parties which are in a majority in the Lower Chamber here strengthened in the election, while the Communists suffered considerable losses. Also the Roman Catholic Party lost a substantial number of votes. On the other hand, the Czechoslovak Social Democrats gained. In the Teschen industrial district a marked increase in Czech votes was observed.

In Ruthenia where the level of political education is still low some curiosities have attracted attention.

Wisconsin Court Upholds Union's Right to Picket

MADISON, Wis., July 1 (AP)—The right of a union under the Wisconsin labor code to picket a plant, employees of which had refused to join it, was upheld June 29 by the State Supreme Court in a 4-to-3 decision.

The majority opinion was interpreted as an important victory for the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, giving to its unions the right to peacefully picket any employer, even though he has no actual dispute with his employees.

Wagner Labor Act Challenge Is Taken To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Constitutionality of the 1935 Wagner Labor Relations Act was challenged in the Supreme Court for the first time today in a suit brought by the Bradley Lumber Company and its affiliated sales organization, of Warren, Ark.

The act recently was declared invalid by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in another case brought by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

The lumber company appealed from a decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which refused to enjoin the National Labor Relations Board from enforcing the act.

The company contended that the act was invalid because it would destroy freedom of contract between employers and employees, and violated States' rights.

The company had sought an injunction to prevent the National Labor Relations Board and its regional director from holding hearings on two complaints by employees of the lumber company.

Neiman Millions to Harvard

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1 (AP)—County Judge M. S. Sheridan admitted to probate yesterday the will of Mrs. Agnes Neiman, widow of the founder and president of the Milwaukee Journal, directing that the bulk of her estate estimated at about $5,000,000 go to Harvard University.

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You will be greatly interested in "War On the Screen—Can It Foster Peace?" in the July Delineator. Like so many other Delineator articles, it gives you new facts and new angles on a live subject. The July issue is full of intriguing features.

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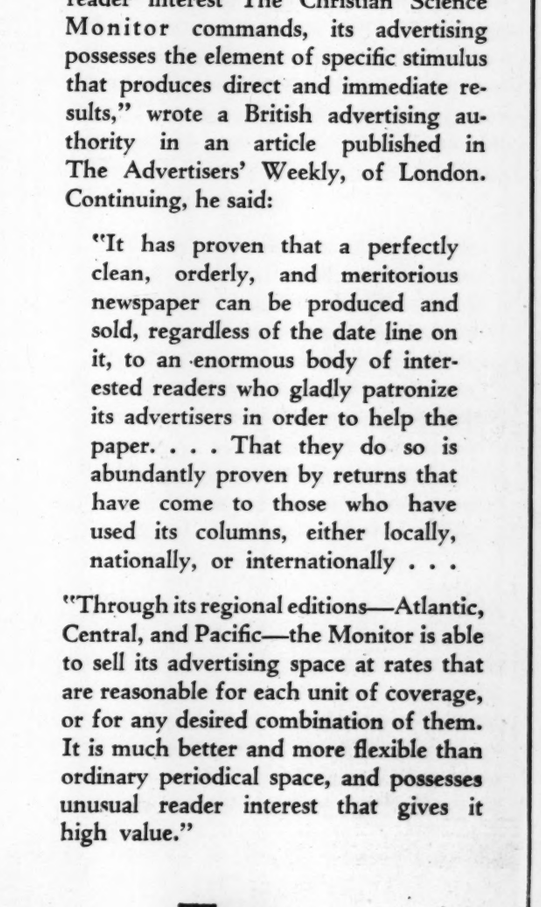

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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

A	R	M	E	N		S	O					
N	O		A	R	E		O	N				
D	E	A	D		T	O	N	E				
		L	E	A	S	T						
A	P	E		R		H	A	M				
		M	E	D	A	L						
B	A	A	L		N	I	L	E				
O	G		A	M	I		O	R				
T	E		H	E	M		W	E				

Texas-Mexican 770-Mile Road Open to Public

(Continued from Page 1)

official visitors and other invited guests from the United States.

A recent log of the new highway by William Harrison Furlong of San Antonio showed that 700 miles of the distance is paved with the remaining 70 miles gravel and crushed rock. The sector where construction work was last under way was between Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, and Jacala, State of Hidalgo. The unpaved stretch, since it can be traveled easily as it is, will be left in that condition through another rainy season so that nature may show where defense against occasional land and rock slides are most needed.

Conceived by Calles

It is paradoxical to note that the highway project just completed had its inception in 1925 during an administration of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, then President but now a political exile from Mexico. It was the Calles Administration which levied a special tax on gasoline to finance road construction. Incidentally, the same gasoline tax, with proceeds mounting as increasing traffic swells the collection thereof, is counted on to provide funds for Mexico's highway system expansion.

A young engineer, Luis Cuevas, who "stayed with" the project in the face of numerous natural and manmade difficulties, including labor problems, also is credited liberally for completion of the highway. Bridging canyons, skirting gorges, literally carving road bed from the shoulders of mighty mountains were some of the problems faced and met. Though the road climbs to an altitude of over 8000 feet in the rugged Sierra Madres, yet the maximum grade is only 6 per cent.

A Big Task Well Done

One with a flair for statistics might be interested in the fact that 170 bridges along the highway cost $1,660,000; that in some stretches in Hidalgo, where the route climbs over 7000 feet in 75 miles, the road itself cost $83,000 a mile; that 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth and loose rock were removed, and 3,852,000 yards of solid rock blasted out. Much of the work was done with native Indian labor, accustomed to quit their jobs when they had accumulated enough money for their immediate needs.

It was a big task well done but Mexico is expected to reap adequate rewards in the thousands of tourists who now will visit that colorful and romantic land—a land old when the Spaniard, Hernando Cortes, conquered it over 400 years ago.

Easy to Cross Border

Crossing the Mexican border involves neither "red tape" nor heavy expense for the legitimate tourist. The visitor obtains a tourist card, good for six months, in lieu of a passport. His automobile is bonded at the border, and luggage inspection formalities are brief. The tourist will bear in mind that Mexico uses the metric system; distance is measured by the kilometer (about five-eighths of a mile) and motor fuel is bought by the liter (little over a quart).

An anonymous writer for an oil company bulletin waxed eloquent in these excerpts from a description of a journey over the new highway:

Headed Due South

"Driving straight ahead, the border town of Nuevo Laredo soon melts from view. The splendid paved highway stretches out in a bee-line for 45 miles, its black ribbon following the rolling contour into the blue distance. . . . After an hour or so of driving, the barely perceptible climb into the foothills of the Sierra Madres begins, and at kilometer 1096 the car rolls into the town of Sabinas Hidalgo. . . . Shortly after leaving the little foothill town you enter mountainous country, reaching a 2300-foot elevation at Mamulique Pass, where the highway winds and rewinds to gain altitude. . . . A rolling, upland country stretches away toward a dim blue, jagged horizon, with here and there a tiny hillock shrine—found all the way to the Guatemalan border—and an occasional peep at a native village tucked away in a distant valley.

"Monterrey is easily reached by 4 in the afternoon. It is a large city with several first class hotels. Here you will find the familiar stop-and-go signals, right-hand driving, which is common throughout Mexico, and plenty of one-way streets. . . .

Through Old Mexico

"The 326 miles from Monterrey to Valles is the logical second day's run that takes the motor party into lower altitudes and through luxuriant orange groves. Villa Santiago, Montemorelos—ox carts and sandals—how these little old towns are tied up with antiquity! Then come Linares, Villagran, Ciudad Victoria, Villa Juarez and Valles. . . . Although at Ciudad Victoria you cross the tropic of cancer and begin to encounter subtropical conditions, the elevation soon attained tempers the climate.

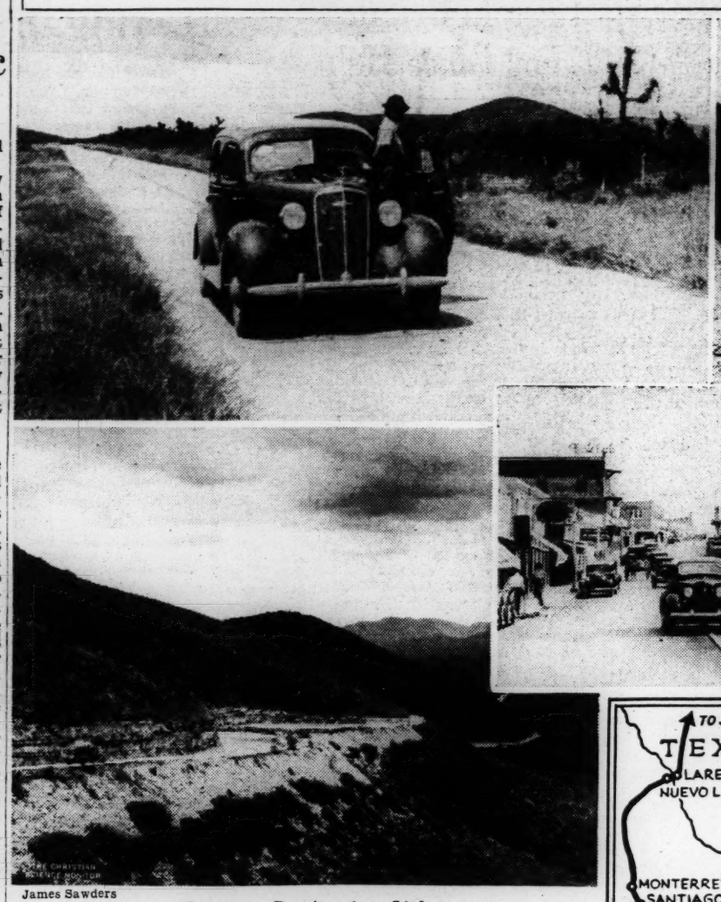
". . . From Valles to Mexico City is just under 320 miles. With an early start—and a newly widened highway—the drive should be made in time to get comfortably located in the capital city. You will find this third day's run so completely packed with superlatives as to put a severe strain on your store of adjectives, particularly when viewing the scenes from altitudes up to 8100 feet. . . .

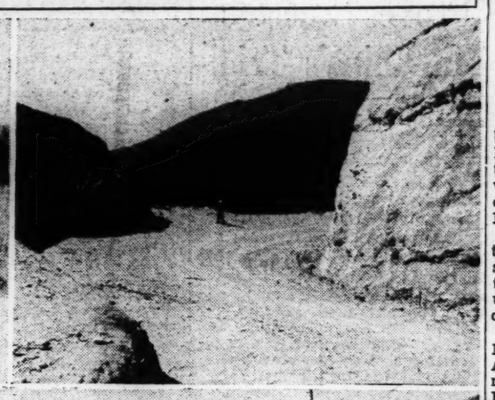
"The ascent begins at Tamazunchale, and in a distance of 40 miles your car climbs 5000 feet in elevation. Yet so well is the road engineered that all of it will permit easy high-gear driving. . . . Once this part of the Sierra Madre Oriental has been climbed, you will be on Mexico's great central plateau, with ranges rising above it on the east and west. Mexico City is built on this plateau, and has an elevation of 7400 feet. . . .

"From Venta de Carpio to Guadalupe Hidalgo—where one of Mexico's biggest and most colorful fiestas is held early in December—your car will roll over the perfect surfacing of a highway first built more than four centuries ago. From Guadalupe Hidalgo it is five miles to Mexico City, where your car is literally catapulted out of Avenida Republica del Brazil into what will seem like a vortex of traffic at the zocalo or plaza—the hub of this great city. . . ."

Perhaps before all of Mexico's highway dedication guests shall have returned home, a great 100-car motorcade, organized under auspices of the Mexican consulate general at San Antonio to start July 10, will be rolling south on a specially conducted three weeks' tour over the new highway and return, including a week for side trips in Mexico.

New Highway Draws Americas Closer Together



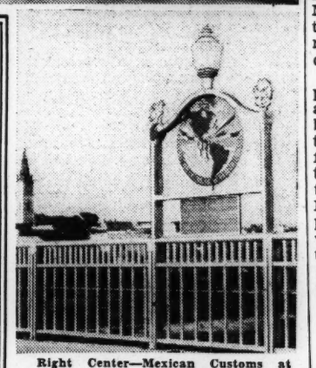


James Sawders

Scenes on Pan-American Link

Upper Left—Desert on Road Not Far From Laredo. Upper Right—Some of the Road's Curves. Lower Left—Mamulique Pass Going Into Monterrey

Map of Highway



Right Center—Mexican Customs at International Bridge, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Lower Right—The International Bridge Over the Rio Grande at Laredo, Scene of Exercises

Historic Trails Are Beckoning To Texas Centennial Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Travel trails across Texas are taking Centennial visitors to scenes of the State's colorful history, where forts and missions built in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries still stand; to the world's greatest oil field, where miles of derricks replace the silhouettes of stately pines against blue east Texas skies; to a famous beach; to the first cotton port in America; to citrus and cactus farms; to ranches where cowboys still ride herd over spaceless mesas; to a canyon's spectacular scenery; to a fisherman's paradise along the Gulf coast; to the world's largest helium gas field; to the rose capital of the world.

State of Straight Roads

And visitors are finding these travel trails are paved highways, where speed is unimpeded by many towns or curves. With Dallas, Centennial Exposition center, as a starting point, the traveler finds a number of tours at his disposal, depending on his interest in history, scenery, fishing, hunting, shipping, cotton, ranches, bathing, and the like.

For instance, U. S. Highway No. 80 east from Dallas covers the oil fields through Gladewater and Longview, and a short dip south from Mineola includes Tyler, where roses bloom by the mile rather than by the bush. Tyler produces half the world's supply of rose bushes.

Tomatoes and Forts

Circling south and back toward Dallas to complete a 500-mile trip, the tourist may drive through the South's best tomato country, near Jacksonville, to Nacogdoches on U. S. Highway No. 73, site of Old Stone Fort of Spanish days, probably constructed in 1779, where many of the officers of the Texas Republic lived, including President Sam Houston. His course will also take him through Crockett, site of the mission San Francisco de los Tejas—origin of the name, Texas, meaning friendship — originally built May 24, 1690, reproduction of which stands today; through Groesbeck, where Fort Parker fell 100 years ago; and to Waco, whose Baylor University owns the largest collection of original Browning works in the world.

The Land of Cotton

From Waco the motorist may travel the hundred miles back north to Dallas through cotton fields and several interesting towns, or may go the same distance south to Austin, the State's capital.

Whether the Austin trip is a continuation of the east Texas tour already described, or whether it is an expedition of its own, probably every guest will want to see the buildings of the University of Texas; Elizabeth Ney's studio; the old French Legation; and near by the Longhorn Cave; San Felipe, center of Stephen F. Austin's colonization project, granted Aug. 26, 1823.

Texas colonists met here Nov. 3, 1835, and selected Gen. Sam Houston chief of the army. Near San Felipe is Washington-on-the-Brazos, where Texas, independence was declared March 2, 1836.

Heart of Historic Texas

Ninety miles southwest from Austin through New Braunfels, picturesque German town, bring the motorist to San Antonio, a Spanish settlement in 1692, and the heart of historic Texas. Contrasting with Dallas's and Houston's metropolitan atmosphere, the spirit of the conquistadores still lives in San Antonio, with its narrow, winding streets, Spanish gardens, old missions.

Here the Alamo, where Travis, Bowie, Crockett and their men were massacred by overwhelming forces of Mexicans, still stands. The Alamo was built in 1744 as the chapel of a Franciscan mission and was later used as a fort.

A drive to the missions, a visit to the place of the Spanish governors, and to Randolph Field are interesting. San Antonio is a famous winter resort, was once the State's largest city, and is the nation's greatest military post.

Settled by Germans

With San Antonio as headquarters, travel trails invite the sportsman—and others—62 miles northwest of Kerrville, popular summer resort. Kerrville was settled by German in 1847, is the largest primary wool and mohair market in the world. At Fredericksburg, 26 miles from Kerrville, Sunday houses of the early German settlers may still be seen. These were built by families living a considerable distance from town and were used when they came in for Sunday worship.

To the southwest of San Antonio is Castroville, an Alsatian settlement, founded by General Castro toward the middle of the nineteenth century and once an important trading post. It is a quaint village which has successfully resisted the mark of progress, and is a good place to study the pioneer architecture of Southwest Texas. Farther out on Highway 90 from Castroville is Uvalde, home of Vice-President Garner.

A 250-mile excursion east from San Antonio will include Gonzales, where the first shot of the Texas Revolution was fired Oct. 2, 1835; Goliad, one of the state's oldest towns, where Colonel Fannin and his men were slaughtered after they had surrendered to the Mexicans; and Cuero, world's champion turkey producer, whose turkey trot Nov. 10 to 12 is a novel affair.

It is from San Antonio that the Pan American Highway beckons the traveler into Mexico. A splendid highway reaches 300 miles from San Antonio to the mountains surrounding Monterrey; and 600 mountainous miles on to Mexico City, one of the loveliest capitals in the world. Of this last 600 miles, 200 are not yet hard surfaced and present something of a hazard during the rainy season which extends from May until September. The most popular plan is to motor to Monterrey, store the car, and travel by rail on to Mexico City.

The Rio Grande Valley

The Rio Grande Valley, 100 miles east from Laredo, point of entry into Mexico, can be included in this trip. Texas ranks second in production of citrus fruits. Also in this southernmost tip of Texas is Kingsville, headquarters of the largest ranch in the world, and the coast fishing and bathing resorts, principally Corpus Christi.

Back in Dallas, a northwestern travel trail leads 373 miles to Amarillo, largest natural gas producing field in the world, and another important cattle section. The lover of scenic thrills will contrast the rugged beauty of Palo Duro Canyon, near Amarillo, with the palm-lined waters of the valley and the piney woods of East Texas.

On to Houston

Two hundred and fifty concrete miles south from Dallas on Highway 75 is Houston, largest city in the State. Texas independence was won on the San Jacinto battlefield, 20 miles from Houston, April 17, 1836. With the canalization of a bayou, Houston became the first cotton port of America. Sam Houston's shrine is on Highway 75 from Dallas to Houston, at Huntsville, where his last home is prepared.

Fifty miles south from Houston is Galveston on an island which was once the hiding place for the pirate, Jean La Fitte. Here the first Spaniards to land on Texas soil were shipwrecked in 1528. Deep water fishing and the long beach have made the oleander city an important summer resort.

A 750-mile drive will take the motorist from Dallas to Houston, across interesting country west to San Antonio, and north to Dallas again, covering many of the points already described.

El Paso the Gateway

Many visitors to the Empire on Parade will enter Texas through El Paso, gateway to the west coast. El Paso is the state's largest border city, and is across the Rio Grande from Juarez and Mexico. East of El Paso, within a bend of the Rio Grande, is the Big Bend country, America's last frontier, where the motorist will find Fort Davis in the heart of the Davis Mountains.

If he is covering the 646 miles from El Paso to Dallas on U. S. Highway No. 67, he will traverse the wide open spaces of fact and fiction. He will also pass within 50 miles of Menard, once Gen. Robert E. Lee's headquarters during the Mexican War of 1846 and now in the heart of the ranching country.

These travel trails may be elaborated by reference to the new centennial travel map of Texas, now available at Chambers of Commerce and highway information centers throughout the country.

Brann Seeks Aid Of PWA to Repair Bridges in Maine

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—New bridge construction, purchases of Maine forest and park areas, and the use of federal highway funds were discussed today with federal officials yesterday by Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Following his series of conferences, the Governor returned to Maine, saying he would probably come back to Washington within a week to urge continuation of the Passamaquoddy power project.

He said he supplied Col. Horatio B. Hackett, Deputy Public Works Administrator, with additional information regarding the Deer Isle Bridge, as well as two other bridges for which PWA allocations are sought.

A proposal for a $513,000 grant for the Deer Isle project has been placed by PWA officials on the approved list, while applications have been made to the PWA for allocations for the Lewiston Bridge and Richmond Bridge, which were damaged by ice.

He discussed plans for repair of 11 other bridges, he said, in conferences with Aubrey Williams, Deputy Works Progress Administrator, and other WPA officials.

At the bureau of public roads, he said, he urged early allocation to Maine of federal road funds in order that a maximum amount of work might be carried on during the short construction season in the State.

The purchase of land in the proposed Grant Lake National Forest area was urged in a brief appearance before the National Forest Reservation Commission. Later he conferred with Resettlement Administrator Rexford G. Tugwell regarding the purchase of additional areas in Maine for the Administration's park development program. Dr. Tugwell recently returned from a trip to Maine.

Greetings Exchanged By Two Birminghams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Greetings from the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, England, to James M. Jones, president of the Birmingham City Commission, were aboard the Queen Mary when it docked in New York on its maiden voyage.

Mr. Jones immediatey replied by air mail and his greetings went back to the English Mayor aboard the Queen Mary on its return trip.

New York Court Bans Private Liquor Imports

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The appellate division of the Supreme Court held today it is a violation of the state A. B. C. (liquor) laws for a New York resident to purchase liquor in another state and then return it to New York.

The ruling was given on an appeal by the district attorney of Westchester County in the case of Joseph Ryan of Somers, N. Y., who was arrested last Christmas returning from Greenwich, Conn., with a bottle of whisky and 11 bottles of wine. Mr. Ryan was indicted but the indictment was dismissed in Westchester County Court on constitutional grounds.

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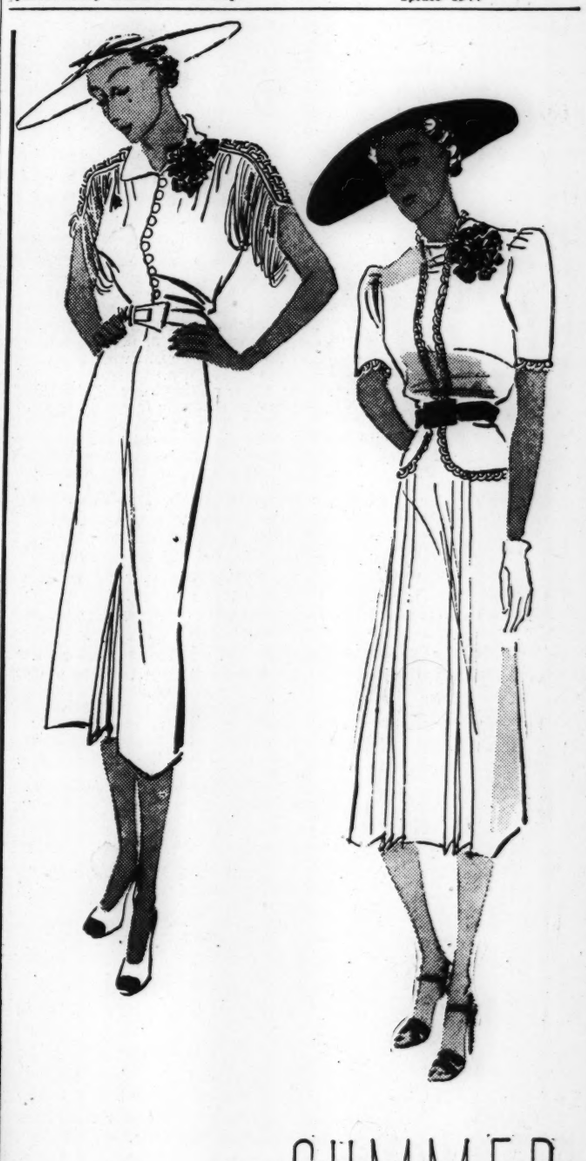
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American Posts Australians On Ways of Obtaining Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Considered advice to Australia about her attitude toward the unfavorable trade balance with the United States was given by J. T. Hogan, an American business man, in an address to the Constitutional Club.

Australia should not force the issue of a trade treaty with the United States because it might provide ammunition in the forthcoming vital presidential election campaign, he said One thing should not be forgotten. While direct imports to Australia from the United States outbalanced exports to the United States, Americans contributed as much to maintain Australia's London balances as to diminish them.

Purchases Are Widespread

The well-dressed American demands English cloth for his suits. Americans buy large quantities of tea, and her immigrants each year send millions of dollars to countries which are good customers to Australia, Mr. Hogan pointed out.

In 1934 the United States tourist expenditure was £55,000,000 in Australian currency (about $275,000,000) more than she received from the same source. But for the outcry against American shipping, a line of cargo steamers would have had a direct regular schedule to Australia by now.

Went After Business

America went out after Australian business. She pioneered the good motorcar at a low cost, and this had done much to assist Australian development, Mr. Hogan continued. Moreover there would have been no good roads through country districts had it not been for the high revenue from the petrol tax.

Nor should Australia forget that America had carried on Great Britain's good work of increasing world production by absorbing 37,000,000 immigrants and bringing them to a higher level of consumption.

Mr. Hogan asked whether Australia had any reason to raise a barrier against the importation of any goods merely because she spent too much money abroad. More Australian money would be spent on the King's coronation in London next year than would make up the whole of the unfavorable trade balance with America.

It would be better to send fat lambs to America than to raise the tariff because, Mr. Hogan said, he had never tasted fat lamb in the United States, where there should be a good market for it.

Denies Lack of Enterprise

The director of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, S. F. Ferguson, who replied to Mr. Hogan, denied that Australia had shown lack of enterprise. On the contrary he charged the United States with deliberately refusing to encourage reciprocal trade.

At one time, he said, Australia exported timber valued at £100,000 a year to the United States, but interested parties in that country had disrupted the trade because they objected to the word "walnut" as a description of the Queensland product. In 1930 the United States imposed prohibitive duties on almost everything Australian, Mr. Ferguson stated.

Referring to the fruit trade, Mr. Ferguson said: "Ostensibly because of the presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Australia, no Australian fruit is allowed to enter the United States. Yet other countries with the highest quarantine standards buy Australian fruit in large quantities."

Managed Money Proves Success In China's Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's managed currency, born last Nov. 3 by Nanking decree, is now construed to have reached its "long trousers" stage.

Silver, traditionally the basis of Chinese money, is now regarded as definitely and officially discarded after trial of more than half a year although it still remains a vital part of the present scheme.

A few days before the American Treasury Secretary's recent announcement of agreement between China and the United States for large-scale purchases of Chinese silver in order to give China more dollar-exchange backing for the managed currency, Dr. H. H. Kung, the Chinese Minister of Finance, issued a three-point statement which was construed as forecasting some such strengthening of the general position while giving an interesting general enlargement of the Government's attitude.

Adequate Gold Reserves

He said that "in the light of experience and of additional knowledge of monetary conditions obtaining in China and abroad," the Chinese Government wished to make known three further measures of monetary reform which may be summed up as follows:

First, the National Government will at all times maintain adequate reserves of gold, foreign exchange and silver against note issue, with the silver portion of the reserves having a value equivalent to at least 25 per cent of the note circulation.

Experts point out that this means that more than 25 per cent might legally be held in silver—there is no top limit and no necessity to "dump" China's vast silver store to come down to any given level.

Token Currency

Second, the Government will issue silver coins of 50 cents and $1 denomination.

This means a token currency containing silver, but not worth its face value, in distinction from the former currency which fluctuated constantly because it was worth precisely its weight in silver—sometimes as little as one fifth an American dollar, though the Chinese dollar was of virtually the same size.

Third, in order further to strengthen the position of the Chinese currency, "definite arrangements have been made to increase the gold and foreign exchange portion of the note issue reserve." This evidently referred to the American arrangement subsequently announced by Mr. Morgenthau.

At the same time it was announced that the restriction governing the use of silver in the manufacture of silver articles as contained in the regulations of last Nov. 15, limiting fineness of silver used in the arts and industry to 30 per cent, was removed, in response to petitions from Chambers of Commerce and silversmiths' guilds.

Dollar Kept at 30 Cents

Dr. Kung expressed a "firm belief that these supplementary measures of monetary reform and the arrangements made will assure the continued maintenance of an independent currency system not linked to any foreign monetary unit and the permanent stability of the Chinese currency which will inevitably lead to greater economic improvement and prosperity of the Chinese people."

For some months it had been a matter of doubt as to whether the intent was to tie Chinese money to some other currency. There were few important international fluctuations during this period so the question did not become acute. The Chinese dollar has been kept at around 30 American cents, with sterling, the yen and the franc at corresponding levels.

Most observers seem to be of the view that with China on a managed currency basis it is necessary that the Government be at full liberty to change official exchange quotations whenever this should be regarded as necessary. At the present time, confidence is all-important and it is certain that the Government will make no change save under stress of some sudden and dire emergency. American support is believed to give excellent insurance of this. But if war should come, or if for example the Japanese yen should suddenly drop and make it desirable for Nanking to drop the Chinese dollar value in order to maintain competition in silks and other products—Nanking is free to act.

Kansas Closes Year With $1,250,000 Cash

By the Associated Press

Topeka, Kan., July 1

KANSAS closed its fiscal year last night with a cash balance of approximately $1,250,000, A. R. Jones, State Accountant, estimated.

While exact figures will not be available before July 15, Mr. Jones said indications were the State has nearly $250,000 more in the treasury than the $1,007,000 cash balance June 30, 1935.

The increase he attributed to better collection of fees and taxes. Expenditures for each year were approximately the same—around $7,636,000.

Idle Insurance Near in Britain For Office Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government has before it authoritative proposals which the Monitor understands are likely to be implemented, for extending to black-coated or office workers the existing system of state insurance against unemployment.

These proposals have just been reported on by an official committee, presided over by Sir William Beveridge, a prominent authority on economic and social affairs. The report unanimously advises extension of the system to workers in receipt of remuneration higher than the £250 annually, which is now the limit.

Aiding Family Heads

A large majority of the committee favors making the new limit £400 annually. A small minority would keep it down to £300.

The system already covers 13,500,000 men and women. Extension to £400 would bring in 450,000 more. The committee has found that the workers themselves—especially those engaged in clerical occupations—generally favor the scheme, as the position of the head of a family on from £5 to £8 weekly is often one of very great hardship when a job is lost.

Employers, on the other hand, are less uniformly favorable. There is doubt among them as to what addition to charges is desirable, since it is liable to increase production costs.

Keeping Self-Respect

The system as now operating is financed to the extent of approximately one third by the employer, one third by the insured worker and one third by the taxpayer. It provides a small weekly allowance for a limited period whenever the insured person becomes unemployed, an allowance which makes a welcome addition to housekeeping expenses while a new job is being sought.

This is especially important in the cases of workers without savings of their own, as it may mean avoidance of what might otherwise be necessity to apply to the state for purely eleemosynary assistance, a resource repugnant to most self-respecting persons.

The committee's report has thus attracted much attention here and pressure upon the Government is considerable to give effect to its proposals without delay.

Labor in New South Wales Split by Strife in Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A Labor Party fight, more protracted even than the one recently settled, is likely to follow the expulsion from the party of John S. Garden, a member of the Federal House of Representatives, for making charges against the executive of the party. The contest really represents a trial of strength between the party's political and industrial wings.

The political wing tried to capture control of 2KY Radio Broadcasting Station, the property of the Trades and Labor Council (the machine of the industrial wing), and in the charge of Mr. Garden. This fight for control lasted for several weeks and developed into a battle of tactics, in which Mr. Garden and the industrial wing emerged victorious against John T. Lang (formerly Premier of New South Wales) and his "inner group" executive which controls the party in this State.

Expelled From Party

The state executive of the party is almost wholly pro-Lang. Having lost the radio station fight, it charged Mr. Garden with having made utterances disloyal to the party. Mr. Lang's spokesmen claimed that Mr. Garden had made ridiculous statements before various elections which had acted detrimentally toward labor and in some elections were responsible for its defeat.

Mr. Garden's fate was sealed before he stepped into the executive's room. He was found guilty of the charges and formally expelled. Such a decision usually means political extinction for a labor politician, but Mr. Garden is made of sterner stuff.

Trade Union Champion

He immediately set out about organizing the trade unions, which supply most of the funds for the Labor Party's campaigns, to support him at the next annual conference of the party. Mr. Garden has led the unions in many strikes and is known as a trade union champion.

Consequently, as he is also an astute organizer, he may swing sufficient support behind him at the annual conference to unseat the Lang faction from their present strong positon.

Mr. Garden says he is fighting for the democratic control of the party, as against the "dictatorship" methods of Mr. Lang and his close inner group of three. He says that members of the party are afraid to express their views because they would be expelled as he has been.

Labor supporters and union officials find it hard to believe that an open estrangement has occurred between Mr. Lang and Mr. Garden, and that they are now the principals in a fight to a finish. For most of Mr. Lang's political career his principal lieutenant among the trade unions has been Mr. Garden.

In the long series of faction fights and expulsions which have marked Mr. Lang's leadership during the last 10 years, Mr. Garden has been in the forefront, fighting the battles of his friend. No two politicians could have been more closely allied.

The comment of a former Labor member, himself a victim of Mr. Lang's "dictatorship," was: "In the list of charges and counter-charges now being made, one is strangely reminded of the quarrel between two old miners in Bret Harte's famous story in which Scotty says: 'There is one thing Yorkie has not charged me with—for seven years I was his partner.'"

Landon Gives Permit For Democratic Rally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Gov. Alfred M. Landon gave the Democrats permission to use the State House grounds here, June 27, for a mass meeting to hear the radiocast of President Roosevelt's acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention. Governor Landon was away on his vacation in Colorado at the time.

There was a parade winding up at the Capitol building where loudspeakers carried Roosevelt's words to the crowd. Similar mass meetings were held in seven other Kansas cities. Members of the executive committee carried out their promise that "the demonstration will be a clean one. There will not be and must not be any effort to smear the Republican candidate opposing Roosevelt."

Arizona Tax on Papers

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 1 (AP)—The State Supreme Court ruled June 29 that Arizona newspapers must pay a 1 per cent sales tax on their gross incomes under the excise tax law enacted a year ago. Publishers contended the Legislature struck any reference to newspapers from the bill before it became a law.

French Museum to Dramatize Benefits From American Gifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLERANCOURT, France—A "Museum of American Philanthropy in France," sponsored by the French Fine Arts Department, is being assembled here, and will be formally inaugurated in 1937.

It will form part of the Museum of Franco-American Co-operation, now a French official museum, which was established after the World War, thanks to the generosity of Miss Anne Morgan and the late Mrs. Anne Murrey Dike, to perpetuate the momory of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force who fought in this sector, near Noyon, Soissons and Compiègne.

Comprehensive Picture

The museum is designed to give a vivid, realistic, comprehensive picture of American philanthropy in France, by means of souvenirs, paintings, photographs, documents, graphs and letters of thanks. Prominent places will be given to Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller (both father and son), Edward Tuck, the Morgan family, James Hazen Hyde, William Nelson Cromwell, and others less well known.

Their philanthropy will be visualized in dramatic fashion, whether it took the form of restoring cathedrals and historic chateaux, endowing libraries and hospitals, establishing exchange professorships and schools for the blind, feeding and housing war orphans. There will be a place for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the various churches.

Memorial of Gratitude

Nobody has ever estimated exactly how many millions of dollars have been contributed by Americans to France during the present century, and the new museum will not even attempt to make a guess; but it will endeavor to summarize, to "pictorialize" in a spirit of gratitude, America's gifts to France.

Blérancourt already possesses its collection of Americana devoted to the American Revolutionary War, including priceless relics of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Lafayette. Further, there are documents, portraits, and souvenirs of Franco-American relations from the eighteenth century down to the present time.

Enriched by Recent Gifts

This collection has been considerably enriched by gifts of Welles Bosworth and Miss Anne Murray Vail, dealing with American participation, official and unofficial, in the World War. For example, there are diaries, souvenirs, photos, and personal relics of the Americans who served in the Foreign Legion, the Lafayette Escadrille, the American Ambulance, the American Field Service.

The Château of Blérancourt, where the museums are housed, was built in the XVIIIth century by Potier de Gesvres, a favorite of Marie de Médicis and Henry IV. After the French Revolution, all that survived was the moat, two decrepit pavilions, and the two monumental gates. The last war added to the destruction. Then the American Committee for Devastated France, with headquarters in Blérancourt from 1917 to 1927 restored the pavilions and one wing of the château, and started the museum there. Since 1929, the château has become a French "national museum."

German Travelers Find Way Out of Exchange Difficulties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—"Travel abroad in comfort, take your food with you," might well be given as the German foreign tourist's motto, in these days of foreign exchange scarcity.

During recent years, many sea trips to all parts of Europe and to the United States have been run by the various German shipping lines. And it has often been a problem as to how this country could supply what was considered the necessary foreign exchange for sojourns in other lands. But further inquiries show that these tourists generally slept and ate their principal meals on board ship, so that practically no foreign money was required to carry on.

Little Money Spent

A result of this has been, of course, that the numbers of German visitors to England, for example, meant little as far as the financial side of English tourist traffic was concerned, since they spent practically nothing ashore—quite in contrast to the visits of English, American and other tourists to Germany, whose expenditure here must have run into millions of marks for the whole season.

The method adopted by Germany as regards tourist traffic has also been applied to the navy. The German cruiser, Karlsruhe, which recently left Kiel on a world cruise, was provisioned as probably few vessels of its sort in the past. Practically everything the crew needs during its eight-month absence from home is aboard, so that there will be little necessity for spending money in foreign ports, except for fresh fruit and vegetables.

So heavily laden is the Karlsruhe that more than 39,000 pounds of potatoes for use in the first month are stored on deck. In order to guarantee supplies of fuel a special tanker carrying 8000 tons of oil is accompanying the cruiser. Further oil supplies will be obtained in foreign ports on the strength of foreign German credits in those particular countries.

Space on the cruiser is precious, but room has been found for 2000 copies of Hitler's "Mein Kampf," which are to be presented to German schools and clubs overseas.

The Karlsruhe's cruise will include the Canary Islands, Africa, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines, the Far East, the United States and Central America.

Jury Probes Charges Of Strike Intimidation

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—An Onondaga County grand jury heard evidence yesterday of alleged acts of "intimidation" in connection with a five weeks old strike of Remington Rand Company employees.

Subpoenaes were served on more than two dozen factory workers who company officials claimed were the victims of "intimidating tacts" on the part of striking workers in attempts to prevent operation of the Syracuse factory.

A mass meeting was planned for tonight by a group of citizens who decared they were anxious to hear "both sides" of the controversy but James H. Rand, president of the company, announced that he would not attend.

Sorority Picks Boston

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 1 (AP)—Mrs. Joseph D. Grigsby of Washington, D. C., was elected president of the National Delta Delta Delta sorority at the opening of the eighteenth national convention here June 29. Mrs. Robert Taylor, Virginia Beach, Va., was elected first vice-president. The next convention, in June, 1938, will be held in Boston.

Reichstag's Legal Library Is Thrown Open to Public

BERLIN—The German Reichstag, which, as far as the Third Reich is concerned, ended its political life with the fire of Feb. 27, 1933, and is looked upon as a mere reminder of former parliamentary squabbles, has settled down to an unobtrusive administrative existence.

A section is now opened to the public as a library of state politics and constitutional law. It occupies four halls and provides place for study and reading for 60 people. This collection of books comprises the 125,000 volumes of the former Prussian Diet Library.

The library has a general section and special departments, containing the minutes of parliamentary procedure, codes of laws, budgets and preliminary estimates, statements of accounts and other legislative material relating to the Provincial Diets, the Prussian Diet and the Reichstag. Another section deals with reports of foreign parliaments, while jurisprudence is very fully represented as well as police law, civil administration, national economy, social science, industry, finance, theology and church history, education, art and German and foreign history.

Many periodicals relating to these subjects are on display, and also accounts of all the important cases that have come before the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht), the Supreme Court for Taxation Assessments and the National Insurance Department bodies.

The library is being kept up-to-date and constantly enlarged.

English to Supersede French In Higher Schools of Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—English is to replace French as the first foreign language to be taught in all higher schools of learning throughout Germany from the beginning of the 1937 school year, according to an order just issued by Dr. Bernhard Rust, Reich Minister of Education.

Exception will be made to this rule in the case of certain gymnasia, devoted to the humanities, but the number of such institutions will probably be considerably reduced as the result of the official inquiries now being undertaken by local authorities throughout the country.

The official recognition of first place for English means another important advance toward unification of the whole German educational system. The English language has long played the outstanding role in Prussian schools, but in some of the other regions, French has had the preference.

The struggle over French versus English has now been officially settled, writes one paper, in a manner to be expected and welcomed in view of the practical advantages of English in the world today, and of the closer linguistic and psychological affinities between Germans and the nations which today speak that language.

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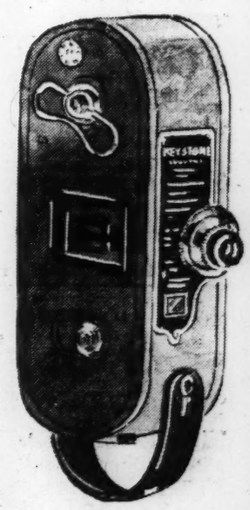


University Joins With Waco, Texas, For Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas, July 1—While celebrations are popping all over the State this centennial year, Waco is preparing to take part in an event late in October which is intended to call attention to some matters of particular historic interest in this city in the heart of Texas.

Baylor University, oldest institution of higher learning in the State, is situated here, and a joint Baylor-Waco pageant is planned during the Brozos Valley fair the last week in October. Massed choruses, bands, and orchestras are beginning rehearsals which will contribute to the ceremony of dedicating a new athletic stadium at that time.

Baylor University has much to offer in the form of exhibits. It has an exceptional collection of Texas relics, including the piano which Sam Houston had hauled to Texas by oxcart as a present for his daughter.

Has Rare First Editions

It also guards with pride a famous collection of first editions, personal mementos, letters by and books about Robert Browning, the English poet. Both these collections will be open for centennial visitors.

Plans are already made for the guidance of visitors to the centennial celebration. McClennan County, of which Waco is the center, claims the model highway system of the State, and the local American Legion post is arranging to set up information booths along these roadways. Visitors inquiring at these booths will be directed, for instance, to a 500-acre natural park on the bank of the Brazos River which reaches almost to the main street of Waco, named for the most famous Texas patriot, Stephen F. Austin.

They will be invited also to inspect a historic bridge which succeeded a flatboat ferry across the Brazos, one of the longest suspension bridges in the United States.

Relic of Slavery Days

And they will be told they are welcome to visit a log cabin, a relic from slavery days, now maintained as a Civil War Museum by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. They will be urged, of course, to visit Baylor Campus, where a former Texas governor, Pat Neff, is now president, and where the famous collections are on exhibit.

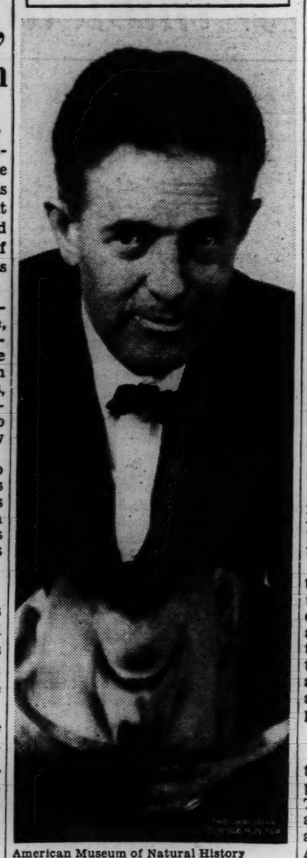
Waco is a city of 65,000 population, the seventh in size in the State. Its name suggests its early history as an Indian village, and is derived from Huaco, the name of the tribe of Indians that maintained permanent camping grounds here. The site was chosen by the Indians for two reasons: It was protected from storms by a ring of hills and it had a large spring of pure cold water. These advantages attracted the early white settlers also and are still to be enjoyed, although the spring, which flows in a park in the heart of the city, has diminished in volume.

Indian Relics Uncovered

Early Indian associations are not allowed to be forgotten. Early this year workmen excavating for a city water plant came upon an Indian burial ground containing bones of 27 of the first redskin settlers, and amateur archaeologists have unearthed other reminders of a primitive civilization.

This year much attention is being given to historical landmarks, since the Centennial has turned thoughts in that direction. In May, a tablet was unveiled to the memory of the Rev. N. T. Byars, who organized the First Baptist Church here. The Rev. Mr. Byars some 15 years before coming to Waco had owned a blacksmith shop at Washington-on-the-Brazos and it was in his shop the Texas declaration of independence from Mexico was signed. So he is honored as both patriot and missionary.

Reflection



American Museum of Natural History

G. H. Lutz

With One of His Metal Mirrors

Metal Harder Than Steel Used As Telescope Mirror

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Glass as the only satisfactory base for telescope mirrors is being challenged here by an amateur astronomer about to polish a 20-inch metal casting for an unnamed eastern observatory.

He is G. H. Lutz, machinist, who is pursuing his metal-mirror hobby almost in the backyard of Pasadena's California Institute of Technology, where the 200-inch pyrex glass mirror for the Palomar observatory is being ground and polished. He has produced several sample mirrors of hard alloys.

Held More Suitable

A high percentage of reflection, low expansion or contraction, and defiance of tarnish and breakage have imbued Mr. Lutz with a confidence that his project will prove more suitable for telescopes than glass-poured mirrors.

One of his disks has been on exhibition in the New York American Museum of Natural History under the auspices of the Amateur Astronomers Association.

Briefly, a telescope mirror faces two outstanding demands; an extremely high percentage of reflection of the light striking its surface, and an irreducible minimum of contraction and expansion from temperature changes. Minor considerations are expense, ease of manufacture, and sturdiness of the finished product.

Aluminum Face

The Palomar mirror is expected to reflect 89.5 per cent when completed with a pure aluminum face. The facial surface must be as perfect a paraboloid as possible, because the aluminum coat is faithful to its base. According to Dr. John A. Anderson, executive officer of the Caltech observatory council, the Palomar mirror will reflect 4 per cent without the aluminum. If the coating wears off or disintegrates, it can be replaced.

According to Mr. Lutz, his 10.5-inch mirror has an 82 per cent reflecting coefficient without any coating. If aluminum were used, it also would attain the maximum of 89.5 per cent, he pointed out.

The two Lutz mirrors are made of a compound similar to stellite, said to be three times harder than steel. The castings were poured in Pittsburgh, and unlike the extreme care and caution necessary to transport glass bases, they have defied injury during extensive shipment because there are few metals hard enough to scratch them.

Another advantage over glass which he claimed was in the matter of annealing. He scoffed at the many months which the Corning glass works required to cool the 200-inch mirror. For his Lutzite, he said a fire hose would do the trick of annealing in a few minutes.

The Palomar eye is heavily ribbed on its reverse side to give strength with a minimum of weight. By weight, however, the metal counterpart would be much lighter and would require less ribbing because of the tough resiliency. Mr. Lutze claims that a metal counterpart of the 24-ton 200-inch glass would weigh 11 tons.

Caltech officials, building the Palomar glass from Rockefeller Foundation funds, admit they already have spent $1,500,000 on the job, now in its sixth year with several more to go. It is Mr. Lutz's belief, based upon the small mirrors he has already done, that a 200-inch metal counterpart could be built at a total cost of $500,000 and completed "in as many months as it is taking years for the glass plate."

New Orleans Mayor, Foe of Long, Quits

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 1 (AP)—T. Semmes Walmsley, who successfully opposed efforts of the late Senator Huey P. Long to remove him, resigned yesterday as Mayor of New Orleans.

Mr. Walmsley said he was fulfulling his promise to step aside if the Legislature restored home rule to the city. Senator Long took away his power in a series of laws passed by extra sessions of the Legislature.

The state-city-administration political organizations have endorsed Robert S. Maestri, Louisiana commissioner of conservation, as the unopposed candidate to succeed him in a special election to be held in August. In the meantime, A. Miles Pratt, commissioner of finance, will serve as acting Mayor.

Railroads Order Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad has ordered 500 cars from Pullman Standard Car & Manufacturing Company and 500 from Ralston Steel Car Company. Northern Pacific Railroad has awarded a contract for 500 cars to Pressed Steel Car Company and will build 200 cars in its own shops.

Unshackling of Trade Urged By Head of World Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The only way out of present economic and political difficulties is to give a greater freedom to international trade, F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, declared here recently in an address before the Netherlands Society for Free Trade.

A limitation of international trade cannot occur without loss, Mr. van Vlissingen said, because goods and services can ultimately be paid for only through other goods and services. From this simple truth, so often neglected, he added, it follows that a country that wishes to export must be willing to import to the same extent.

Unemployment and a lack of necessities among large groups of the population, Mr. van Vlissingen said, might be relieved by lowering trade barriers. Moreover, he continued, such obstructions to trade breed economic conflicts between nations, and no enduring political peace is possible without economic peace.

A satisfactory international trade also requires, he said, that there be well-functioning international credit system, and a restored balance between the purchasing capacities of the different groups of the populations.

Mr. van Vlissingen suggested that a practical step would be for the governments concerned to state publicly that they intended to maintain for a stated period the policy followed in recent years concerning the dollar and sterling, currencies which play the leading roles in world trade. This period, he said, should be used to hold a conference of the nations most concerned in world commerce to determine ways to reduce limitations on trade.

Research for Reich Covers War History And Jewish Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Reich Institute for the History of the New Germany—an institution established by the National Socialist regime—has started its research work.

Three special sections have been set up, which will deal exhaustively with these issues: the Jewish problem, political leadership during the war of 1914-18, and postwar history, particularly that of the National Socialist Party. State and party officials, librarians and private individuals have been requested to aid in this work.

Dr. Walter Frank, the head of the Reich Institute, in announcing the new program declared that it had been made possible through the increased grant allotted for the undertaking in the Reich budget.

The research work, foreign observers indicate, will follow the totalitarian conception, according to which all knowledge must serve, above all, the interests of state and party.

1,300,000 Bibles Placed in Hotel Rooms by Gideons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—The International Association of Gideons, meeting here over the week end announced that they had placed more than 1,300,000 copies of the Bible in hotel rooms since they began their work in 1908.

"One hotel manager told us that his electric light bill went up noticeably after we had placed Bibles in the rooms of his hotel," reported Samuel A. Fulton, Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturer and international chaplain of the Gideons.

"Other hotel managers have told us they considered a Bible in every room of their establishment a greater asset than a policeman on every corner."

Addressing the Gideons, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, declared that "anyone who studies the Bible will never get lost."

Organized in 1899 to further Christianity among traveling men, the Gideons nine years later adopted their goal of putting a Bible in every hotel room in the United States and Canada. Since then the work has spread to a score of other nations. From Sweden to Korea one finds the familiar Bible with its inscription "Placed in this room by Gideons."

Before leaving Washington, the Gideon representatives presented Bibles for the White House guest rooms and left 2000 for distribution in hotels in the capital.

12 Held Without Bail In Black Legion Slaying

DETROIT, July 1 (AP)—Twelve men, defendants with Dayton Dean in the Black Legion slaying of Charles A. Poole, were ordered held without bail for trial when they stood mute on arraignment yesterday in Circuit Court. Pleas of innocent were entered for them. The trial date was not set. Dean previously had filed a plea of guilty.

The men are among the 15 charged with kidnaping and murdering Mr. Poole. The other two have not been arraigned.

Crime Among Youths Down in Los Angeles

(Continued from Page 1)

it since its inception in 1932, only 11 per cent had run afoul of the law again.

The county supervisors have been active in petitioning Works Progress Administration projects to keep marginal workers from following the line of least resistance. They report that through 53 projects 7666 persons have kept up morale, and 134 additional projects are expected to employ 30,550 persons.

Two recent supervisory creations have been the rehabilitation department and the county's labor coordinating bureau. The first is aimed to save quantities of discarded articles for renovation, and to provide hundreds of families with necessities of life. Situated in Glendale, a production-for-use factory for the families of 500 workers is being established, and the technical training in dairy, canning, milling, shoe repair, and sewing is expected to fit many of the personnel for places in private industry.

Southern California has also benefited from the national programs of relief, which are keeping thousands from temptation and distraction.

Thirty-one colleges, junior colleges, and universities, and 25 high for constructive work at handicraft schools are receiving $52,524 from the National Youth Administration to finance students whose parents are eligible for relief.

A large share of federal housing funds has found its way into local residential districts, thereby cutting down the extent of the western comparison to slums, breeding place of crime.

Steadily has grown the attendance at all municipal playgrounds, where children vie with adults in the opportunities for wholesome recreation as well as opportunities leisure time has been credited with hobbies.

Boy MEETS Girl

At COWARD In New Summer Shoes

Mothers look on with glee as their proud offsprings aged from toddling two to the trifling "teens" exult over the new summer shoes at Coward. . . . There is satisfaction in knowing that the children are having the best there is in fitting and foot comfort, and it costs less in the end, too.

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CHICAGO-GEORGIAN BAY CRUISE . . 8½ Days $89.75
A Week's Cruise on America's Inland Seas, to Chicago and return, including the 30,000 Islands District of Georgian Bay.

CHICAGO SEEANDBEE CRUISE . . . . 8 Days $91.00
Another Delightful Great Lakes Cruise to Chicago, including Georgian and Green Bays.

MUSKOKA LAKES TOUR . . . . . 9½ Days $104.50
Cruise steamer to Muskoka Lakes Region of Canada. Four days and nights in this Canadian Northland . . . Choice of hotels.

NORTH CHANNEL CRUISE . . . . . 9 Days $109.50
Cruising to the Fjords of the Great Lakes.

GREAT LAKES CRUISE . . . . . 9½ Days $116.50
8 DAYS on the Great Lakes—Niagara Falls, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Soo Locks, Duluth.

MUSKOKA VACATION CRUISE . . . 12½ Days $119.50
Cruise steamer to Muskoka Lakes Region and return. A full week in this Canadian Northland. Choice of hotels.

FRONTIER-SAGUENAY TOUR . . . . 10 Days $120.00
Niagara Falls, Canadian Cities, Saguenay Cruise, Lake Champlain.

MUSKOKA VACATION-CHICAGO CRUISE . 15½ Days $137.50
Great Lakes Cruise to Chicago—a full week in Muskoka Lakes Region.

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TO THE PUBLIC AND THE EMPLOYEES *in the* STEEL INDUSTRY

A CAMPAIGN to unionize the employees of the Steel Industry has been announced.

In order that the employees and the public may know the position of the Steel Industry in the face of the threatened drive, the Industry makes this statement through the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Persons and organizations not connected with the Industry have taken charge of the campaign.

There are many disturbing indications that the promoters of the campaign will employ coercion and intimidation of the employees in the Industry and foment strikes.

The objective of the campaign is the "closed shop," which prohibits the employment of anyone not a union member. The Steel Industry will oppose any attempt to compel its employees to join a union or to pay tribute for the right to work.

No employee in the Steel Industry has to join any organization to get or hold a job. Employment in the Industry does not depend upon membership or nonmembership in any organization. Advancement depends on individual merit and effort. These are fundamental American principles to which the Industry will steadfastly adhere.

The Steel Industry believes in the principles of collective bargaining, and it is in effect throughout the Industry.

The overwhelming majority of the employees in the Steel Industry recently participated in annual elections under their own representation plans and elected their representatives for collective bargaining. The elections were conducted by the employees themselves by secret ballot. One of the purposes of the announced campaign is to overthrow those plans and the representatives so elected.

The Steel Industry is recovering from six years of depression and huge losses, and the employees are now beginning to receive the benefits of increased operations. Any interruption of the forward movement will seriously injure the employees and their families and all businesses dependent upon the Industry, and will endanger the welfare of the country.

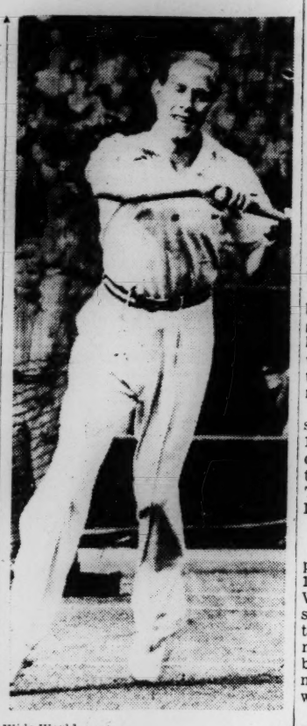
The announced drive, with its accompanying agitation for industrial strife, threatens such interruption.

The Steel Industry will use its resources to the best of its ability to protect its employees and their families from intimidation, coercion and violence and to aid them in maintaining collective bargaining free from interference from any source.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

American Crews Start Successfully—1935 Finalists Meet at Wimbledon Friday

Von Cramm and Perry Win in Semifinals



Wide World

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 1 (AP)—Fred Perry, bidding for his third straight title, gained the final round of the all-England tennis championship today as he came from behind to trim California's Don Budge, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

For the second straight year Perry's opponent in the final, to be played Friday, will be Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany's Davis Cup star. Von Cramm defeated Perry's cup mate, H. W. (Bunny) Austin, 8—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3 in the other semifinal match.

Von Cramm 1 Up This Year

Perry trounced von Cramm, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, in last year's final after von Cramm had ended Budge's title hopes in the semifinal. Five weeks ago the German star conquered the wing-footed Briton, 0—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0, in the final of the French championship. However, that match was not played on turf.

Thus Perry, who last year became the first play-through all-England champion to repeat, will be the favorite to stretch his title triumphs to three-in-a-row when he encounters the Baron on the famed center grass court here.

Unorthodox?

Budge took the opening set almost alone on the might of his searching backhand. American critics regard it as unorthodox, nevertheless it was his most effective weapon against Perry.

The American, trailing 3—5, broke the Briton's cannonball delivery in the thrice-deuced ninth game, held his own service in the tenth and then rose to great heights as he shattered Perry's serve at love in the eleventh, bringing off great finishing shots with his backhand.

Perry is just as fast of mind as he is of foot, and thereafter he strove successfully to keep the ball from the range of Budge's backhand. This tactical maneuver made Budge an easy victim for the champion and he never looked like a winner thereafter until the fourth set.

Budge Leads Again

Managing to work his backhand loose again, Budge ran up a 4—2 lead, but a combination of peerless play and several breaks carried Perry through the storm to victory.

In the seventh game Perry scored points on two successive net-corders that delicately rode the barrier and fell on Budge's side, permitting Perry to break the American's serve. He also benefited by a net-corder in breaking Budge again in the ninth.

Perry said he believed he played some of the best tennis of his spectacular career.

"I can't remember when I had to concentrate so hard," he said. "I could never tell where his backhand was going and, it seemed I just couldn't keep the ball away from it."

"I guess he's just too good for me," said Budge.

"I thought I was going to win the fourth set but those net cord shots got me."

Germans Default

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, American doubles champions, gained the fourth round in the doubles championships as von Cramm and Heiner Henkel defaulted. The Germans were leading, 6—4, 8—10, 6—4, 3—6, 5—4 and 40 love in the fifth set and needed only one point for victory. The first four sets were played yesterday and completion of the match was postponed until today owing to darkness.

The Americans apparently were displeased by the Germans' default, but von Cramm explained he wanted to save himself for the singles.

Jacobs-Fabyan Team Wins

Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., advanced to the quarterfinal round of the women's doubles today.

The American combination defeated Mrs. M. M Moss and S. Macrogordato in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2.

Mr. and Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia defeated Daniel Prenn of Germany and Evelyn Dearman of England, 8—6, 6—3, in the third round of the mixed doubles.

Dorothy Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France also gained the doubles semifinals with a 7—5, 6—2 victory over Mme. Simone Mathieu and Billy Yorke.

Merriman Cunningham, former Duke University player, and Miss McOstrich defeated B. Amneff and Mrs. A. H. Mellows, 6—2, 6—1, in the third round of the mixed doubles.

Medica and Higgins Head Swim Tryouts

PROVIDENCE, R.. I., July 1 (AP)—Jack Medica of University of Washington and Johnny Higgins of the Olneyville Boys' Club, head the list of entries that have already been received for the final mens' Olympic swimming trials that will be held at Rocky Point Pool, July 10, 11 and 12.

The entries announced by Arthur R. Francis, chairman of the commitee, yesterday, are as follows:

George Kraft, Boys' Club of New York, 200 meter breaststroke; Paul Wolf, Los Angeles Athletic Club, 100, 200 and 400 freestyle; Arthur Lindegren, Los Angeles Athletic Club, 100, 200 and 400 freestyle, and 100 meter backstroke; Ray Walters, University of Iowa, 100 and 200 freestyle. R. M. Westerfield, University of Iowa, 100 and 200 freestyle; Raymond Mullane, Flushing Y. M. C. A., 200, 400 and 1500 freestyle; I. Williams, Lindale, Ga., 100 backstroke; Graham Cummin, Harvard University, 100 meter backstroke; Edward Kirar, 100 freestyle; William Walters, Atlanta Y. M. C. A. 100, 200 and 400 freestyle. John Higgins, Olneyville Boys' Club, 200 meter breaststroke and 400 meter freestyle; Jack Medica, University of Washington, 200, 400 and 1500 freestyle; Harry Rieke, University of Michigan, 100 backstroke, and Charles Hutter Jr., Harvard University, 100 and 200 meter freestyle.

Tie for French Open Title

ST. GERMAIN, France, July 1 (AP)—Marcel Dallemagne, St. Germain professional, shot the last 18 holes of the French open golf championship in seven under par today to draw abreast of the leading Henry Cotton and make a play-off necessary. The French pro scored a 66 for a 277 total, while Cotton, taking a 69 for his last round, also finished with a 277. Ted Turner of Pine Valley, N. J., one of the American entrants, finished with a 73 for a total of 294.

Jones Is Promoted

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Promotion of Lawrence M. ("Biff") Jones, noted football coach, from captain to major was announced today by the War Department.

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Cardinal Mound Staff Is Steadied By 'Pop' Haines

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jesse "Pop" Haines, the grand old man of the National League, may help pitch the Cardinals to another baseball pennant despite his 42 years. "Pop" was pitching baseballs when most of the 1936 Cards were wearing short pants, but the veteran right-hander is still capable of hurling an occasional game that brings back memories of his greatest years.

Haines wore a Detroit uniform back in 1915, his second year in organized baseball. Three years later he had a trial with Cincinnati, but it wasn't until he joined the Cardinals that his name became prominent in major league box scores.

Over a stretch of 16 straight seasons with the Cards, beginning with 1920, Haines won exactly 200 games, one of them a no-hit, no-run victory over Boston on July 17, 1924. This is his seventeenth National League campaign.

Becomes Useful

Haines helped the Cardinals win pennants in 1926, 1928, 1930 and 1931. He won two games in the 1926 World Series and one in 1930. But since 1932, the veteran has stopped taking his regular turn on the mound and his appearances have been fewer and fewer. This year most of the boys figured old "Pop" was finished.

However, with the present Cardinal pitching staff in an unsteady state, Haines has made himself very useful..

It was late in May before Haines made his initial 1936 mound appearance. In a relief role he pitched one scoreless inning, after his mates had lost the game, About a week later he was called upon again to finish a game that was hopelessly lost. On June 20, Frisch, Cardinal manager, waved Haines in from the bull pen to work the last two inning of a game against the Giants and the result was two more scoreless frames. The following day Haines toiled again in relief.

On June 22, for the third consecutive game, Frisch gave Haines another relief assignment, but the pace was too fast, for Jesse and Dizzy Dean had to come to his rescue. However, "Pop" received credit for his first victory of the season and the 201st of his career.

In the second game of a doubleheader against the Phillies on June 25, Haines allowed only seven hits in eight innings of relief pitching and won another game.

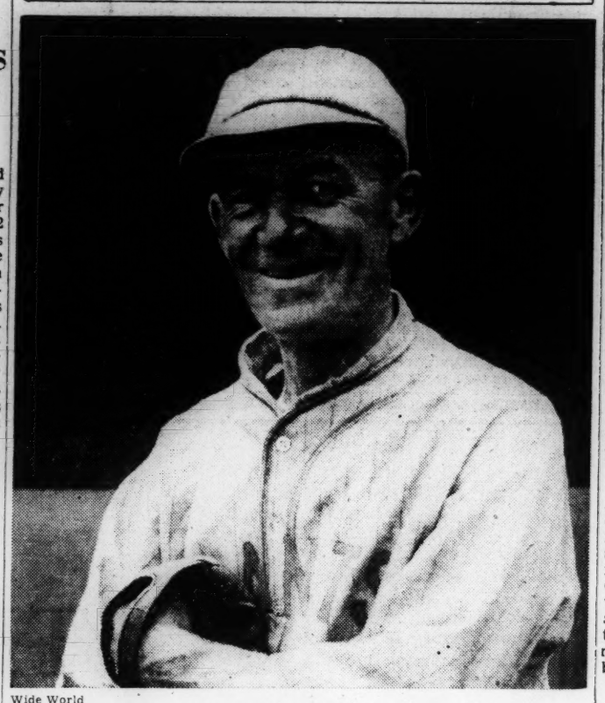
Cards First Again

As the Cardinals faced the Pirates in the opener of a twin bill yesterday at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, they were in danger of dropping out of their first-place tie with the Cubs. But Haines took care of this situation by toeing the rubber for nine full innings, holding the Pirates to eight scattered hits and beating them, 2 to 1. When the Cards also captured the second game, 4 to 3, they went a full game ahead of the idle Cubs in the pennant race.

Probably the most surprising victory of the day, however, was gained by the Boston Bees, who knocked the Giants into the second division by winning the series opener at National League Field, 7 to 6. The Cincinnati Reds, inactive yesterday, jumped up into fourth place over the fallen Giants. Mike Haslin's single, his fourth hit of the afternoon, drove home Boston's winning run in the last of the ninth.

Only two American League games were played yesterday, but they had considerable bearing on the flag race. The Yankees increased their first-place margin to 9½ games over the Red Sox by defeating that club in both ends of a doubleheader, 10 to 5, and 6 to 3. Lou Gehrig brought his home run total to 20 by connecting once in each game.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



Wide World

William Dahlen

Played on Four National League Baseball Teams

William Dahlen has 23 years to his credit as a member of a National League baseball team and so qualifies for a gold life-time pass with three years to spare. It was in 1891 that he broke into the majors as a member of the Chicago Nationals, and he stayed there until he went to Brooklyn during the season of 1899. From Brooklyn he went across the river to the New York Giants in 1904, where he played in the infield until 1908, when he joined the Boston Nationals. In 1910 he returned to Brooklyn, where he was active for the next four years, the last two of which he was manager of the team, as well as on the active list of players, although he did not play in any games.

Dahlen was always one of those players, who, without undue brilliance, always stood for all that is best in professional baseball. One of the oldest of all those who possess the gold badge, he is still a picturesque figure about the sand lots of Brooklyn and New York. His lifetime record follows:

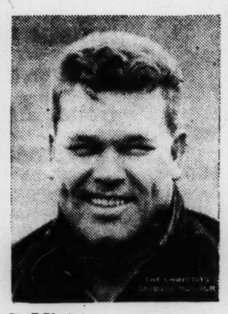
Year	Club	League	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	SH	SB	P.C.
1891	Chicago,	Nationals	135						.263
1892	Chicago,	Nationals	143	587	116	173	32	60	.294
1893	Chicago,	Nationals	115	463	113	144	38	33	.311
1894	Chicago,	Nationals	121	508	150	184	10	49	.362
1895	Chicago,	Nationals	131	509	107	139	5	44	.263
1896	Chicago,	Nationals	125	476	153	190	27	60	.361
1897	Chicago,	Nationals	75	277	67	82	13	16	.296
1898	Chicago,	Nationals	141	524	96	152	17	25	.290
1899	Chicago-Brooklyn,	Nationals	122	428	88	118	4	20	.276
1900	Brooklyn,	Nationals	134	45	87	125	2	31	.259
1901	Brooklyn,	Nationals	130	513	69	134	7	23	.261
1902	Brooklyn,	Nationals	136	520	68	139	9	29	.267
1903	Brooklyn,	Nationals	138	474	71	124	8	34	.262
1904	New York,	Nationals	145	523	70	140	11	47	.268
1905	New York,	Nationals	148	520	67	126	7	37	.242
1906	New York,	Nationals	143	471	63	113	8	16	.240
1907	New York,	Nationals	143	464	40	96	10	11	.207
1908	Boston,	Nationals	144	524	50	125	21	10	.239
1909	Boston,	Nationals	57	197	22	46	5	4	.233
1910	Brooklyn,	Nationals	3	2	0	0	1	0	.000
1911	Brooklyn,	Nationals	1	3	0	0	0	0	.000

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now for the Championships

THIS week end will find the track and field stars of the United States competing for the National A. A. U. championship titles on the Palmer Stadium track at Princeton, N. J., in what promises to be one of the greatest, if not indeed the greatest, national championship meets ever held in this country. Not only will the various titles be the goal of the athletes; but the events are to serve as a final tuning up for the Olympic final tryouts at Randall's Island Stadium the following week end. Saturday found the last of the semi-final Olympic trials held at Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Boston, with winners of first and second places in those meets plus first and second-place winners in the National Collegiate A. A. championship of the previous week end converging on Princeton, it is going to be a great battle for titles and places in every event.



Staff Photo

Jack Torrance

Below in Nine of 21 Events

Taking the winning performances in the 21 track and field events on the Olympic program as they were turned in at the four United States semifinal meets, which took in 18 of the events and the finals which were held in three others, we find that in only nine of them did the winner fail to improve on the performances which won the the events in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932. We have not taken the Marathon run into consideration in this comparison, as the courses over which this event is held vary greatly, and it is unreasonable to base a winner on comparative times. That leaves 11 events in which the American athletes have won trials in better time than that made by the Olympic winners of 1932. It is, therefore, no wonder that followers of Uncle Sam's track and field forces are quite jubilant over the outlook for 1936, especially as it is expected that the closeness of competition in the national championships, the final tryouts and the Olympic Games themselves is expected to result in improvements in more than one of the nine events in which they have been below Olympic standards.

The Nine Events

The nine events in which the performances would not have been good enough to have won at Los Angeles are the 800, 1500, 5000 and 10,000-meter runs, the 50,000-meter walk, the 400-meter hurdles, the 16-pound shotput, the javelin throw and the running hop, step and jump. Ben Eastman, who, by the way, holds the world's record for the event, was only two tenths of a second back of the Olympic time for the 800-meter run; San Romani was only 1.8s. behind in the 1500-meter run; Norman Bright 22.6s. back of the mark in the 5000-meter run; Eino Pentti, 2m. 8s. back in the 10,000-meter run; Estel Johnson and Lorin Beneke were only four tenths of a second back in the 400-meter hurdles; Jack Torrance, who holds the world's record for the event, only 3 1-16in. under in the 16-pound shotput; Alton Terry, 12ft. 4¼in. under in the javelin throw; Dudley Walker, 2ft. 6⅞in. under the winning mark in the hop, step and jump, and Ernie Crosbie was 26m. 6s. behind in the 50,000-meter walk.

Other Events Look Very Promising

When it comes to the other events on the program things look very bright for the Americans. Jesse Owens in the 100, Mack Robinson in the 200, Archie Williams in the 400, Forrest Towns in the 110-meter hurdles, and Joe McCluskey in the 3000-meter steeplechase were all under the Olympic marks for 1932 in their respective track events. When it comes to the field events, Kenneth Carpenter in the discus, Henry Dreyer in the 16-pound hammer throw, Delos Thurber in the running high jump, David Weichert, George Varoff, William Graber and William Sefton in the pole vault, and Owens in the running broad jump, all showed better performances than the Olympic winners of 1932. And as for the decathlon, an event which was expected to be lost to the Americans this year, Glenn Morris came through with a world-record-breaking performance of 7880 points. It may be that the United States will fail to win all of the above events; but it is going to take quite a falling off in form on their part or a super-athlete from some other country to keep them from victory.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	44	31	.587
St. Paul	43	36	.544
Columbus	41	38	.519
Indianapolis	38	36	.514
Minneapolis	39	38	.506
Kansas City	38	38	.500
Toledo	34	43	.442
Louisville	31	48	.392

Results June 30

St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 5.
Toledo 9, Indianapolis 1.
Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 8, Louisville 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	43	25	.632
Chicago	41	25	.621
Pittsburgh	38	31	.551
Cincinnati	36	30	.545
New York	37	31	.544
Boston	32	38	.457
Philadelphia	22	45	.328
Brooklyn	22	46	.324

Results June 30

St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Boston 7, New York 6.
Only games played.

Krulak to Captain Navy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 1 (AP)—Victor H. Krulak, captain and coxswain of the 1934 Navy varsity crew, was named today to direct the Naval Academy boat in the opening heat of the Olympic tryouts on Lake Carnegie Saturday. Coach Charles S. Walsh selected Krulak to replace E. L. Knapp who handled the boat at the Poughkeepsie regatta. Krulak, who is a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, has been assisting Walsh during the past season.

Cronin to Coach All-Stars

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Del Baker, pinch hitting for Mickey Cochrane as manager of the world's champion Detroit Tigers, appealed to President William Harridge of the American League today to be excused from serving as coach of the American Leaguers in the all-star game at Boston, July 7. As a result, Joe McCarthy, who will manage the American Leaguers, appointed Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox to serve in Baker's place.

Riggs Plays Brilliantly

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Robert Riggs of Los Angeles, the new national clay court tennis champion, gave a brilliant exhibi- Los Angeles, the new national clay-court of New York in his first grass-court tournament, the Nassau Country Club invitation event, yesterday. The 18-year-old Californian, handicappd by his smooth-soled shoes on the wet court while his opponent used spikes, led at 10—8, 3—2 when rain ended play for the day.

Favorites Advance

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 (AP)—Dorothy Workman, of Los Angeles, seeded No. 1, beat Matilda Fasitt, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2, in the third round of the women's middle states tennis championships yesterday. Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., seeded No. 2, defeated Isabel Lawrence, Boston, 6—0, 6—0. Other favorites also advanced in straight sets.

Mrs. Moody in Eastern

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Lee Van Richards, chairman of the tournament committee for the eastern grass-court tennis championships said yesterday he had received a definite promise from Helen Wills Moody that she would play in the championships to be held at Rye, N. Y. Aug. 10-17.

Pacific Coast League

Results June 30

Oakland 9, Sacramento 8.
Los Angeles 9, San Diego 8.
Seattle 12, Portland 5.
Missions 4, San Francisco 3.

United States Oarsmen Win First Heats

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 1 (AP)—All three American scholastic crews survived the opening round of competition in the Thames Challenge Cup races of the Royal Henley Regatta today.

Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., Kent (Conn.) School and Browne and Nichols School of Cambridge, Mass., all won by comfortable margins.

Browne and Nichols defeated the Twickenham R. C. by a length and a half in 8m. 10s. for the Henley distance of a mile, 550 yards; Tabor Academy defeated the London R. C. by three lengths in 7m. 40s., and Kent eliminated the Bedford R. C. by a length and a quarter in 7m. 58s.

Although Tabor won by the greater margin, Kent impressed the 10,000 spectators with its smooth triumph over Bedford. The Kent eight finished fresh and held the race safe all the way despite a desperate finishing spurt by the British crew. Gusts of wind and choppy water were chiefly responsible for the 18 seconds difference in time between the Tabor and Kent boats, the former having the advantage of much better water conditions.

Browne and Nichols also showed championship form despite a bad head-wind. They finished so strongly that they rowed on to their boathouse without pausing at the finish line.

The Cambridge crew's performance came as a surprise to most experts since the Americans arrived only on Monday and didn't get their shell until yesterday.

In another all-American heat of the diamond sculls, A. P. Johnston of Princeton University had no trouble winning from Ewen Freeman of the Nassau Boat Club, Princeton. Johnston won easily in 10m. 47s.

The third American in the diamond sculls, R. W. Bates of the Cambridge Boat Club, was eliminated when H. L. Warren of Cambridge University, won the fourth heat. His time was 10m.

Simpson, Cornell, Upsets Two Stars In Eastern Tennis

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—While the eastern intercollegiate tennis championships are only two days old and the second round still is unfinished, due to rain that curtailed play yesterday, there already is a dark horse making tracks on the courts of the Richmond Country Club.

The unheralded star is William J. Simpson of Cornell. In two matches he has eliminated Edward P. Oelsner Jr., a member of the Princeton team which won the title last year, and Barclay A. Kingman, Williams junior who was seeded sixth in the singles. Simpson proved steadier than Kingman, who had lost only to Paul Guibord of Dartmouth in team matches this year, and won with surprising ease, 6—3, 6—4. His opponent for the third round has not yet been decided.

Joining Simpson in the round of 16 yesterday were H. Burtz Boulware of Georgia Tech and George B. Dunn of Pennsylvania, seeded fifth and eighth, respectively, and two unseeded New Yorkers, Raymond Antignat of Columbia and Joseph L. Merkle, St. John's University.

Dunn defeated John Hendrix of Miami, Fla., 6—0, 6—2, leaving only Boulware and top-seeded Gardnar Mulloy, another Miami player, to represent the South in the tourney. Stanford's two entries, Robert Underwood and William S. Seward, have not yet been called upon to play.

England Defeats India

LONDON, July 1 (Canadian Press)—England defeated India yesterday by nine wickets in the first test cricket match of the year between the two countries before 2000 at Lord's. England compiled innings of 134 and 108 runs for one wicket, while the visitors' scores were 147 and 93. H. G. Gimblett, Somerset amateur, hit 11 boundaries in the second innings for 67 not out. Maurice Turnbull, Glamorgan, teamed with Gimblett and when play closed had 37.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	22	.681
Boston	38	32	.543
Detroit	36	32	.529
Cleveland	36	32	.529
Washington	36	33	.522
Chicago	31	35	.470
Philadelphia	24	41	.369
St. Louis	21	42	.333

Results June 30

New York 10, Boston 5.
New York 6, Boston 3.
Other games postponed.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	47	26	.644
Rochester	42	26	.618
Buffalo	43	31	.581
Baltimore	43	32	.573
Montreal	35	40	.467
Toronto	29	43	.403
Albany	27	45	.375
Syracuse	23	46	.333

Results June 30

Syracuse 7, Baltimore 6.

Amherst Signs Eckley

AMHERST, Mass., July 1 (AP)—Amherst College announced today the appointment of Paul W. Eckley, Cornell baseball coach, to the department of physical education and intercollegiate athletics. Eckley was director of freshman athletics at Ithaca before taking up his baseball duties. Amherst officials said a further announcement would be made next month concerning Eckley's duties.

Several Stars Entered in 800 For U. S. Title

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 1—Eleven stars of the cinder track, all of them capable of covering the distance close to world record time, will comprise the greatest field of contenders for the national A. A. U. 800-meter championship ever gathered on one track in the United States, when the event is run here next Saturday.

A pair from the Olympic Club of San Francisco, Elroy Robinson, 1935 champion, and Ben Eastman, who made the world record at the distance in 1934, at 1m. 49.8s., top the list, but a newcomer of prominence, John Woodruff, a freshman at University of Pittsburgh, who led the Boston qualifiers at the distance on Saturday, in 1.51.3, Charles Beetham, Big Ten champion, with a standard of 1.52, and another Californian, Ross Bush, U. S. C., who led the Milwaukee qualifiers in 1.52.6; are all likely to be up in front at the finish.

Charles Hornbostel, though his performances this season have been hardly up to his reputation, is capable of 1.50, and was second to Woodruff at Boston, and the others have all been timed in 1.52 or better. These include Harry Williamson, North Carolina, Louis Burns of the New York Curb Exchange, a member of the champion relay team, William Daley, University of Detroit, Howard Borck, 69th Regiment A. A., New York, also a famous relay star, with Bill Bonthron, former Princeton star, of New York Athletic Club also a possibility, though he will probably confine his efforts to the metric mile, due to his success over Gene Venzke last Saturday.

In the 400 meter, heats will be run off on Friday, with the final on Saturday. The three seeded stars who have been distributed in different heats are Archie Williams, University of California, James Lu Valle, former California star, now unattached, who won the special at Princeton early last month, and did 46.3 last week at Los Angeles, and Al Fitch, U. S. C.

John Hoffstetter, New York Athletic Club, winner at Boston, is in the heat with Fitch, as are Harry Cagle, Oklahoma Baptist College, and Allan Blackman, Olympic Club. Williams, winner at Milwaukee, will be opposed at the start by Robert Smallwood, U. S. C., John Wolff, Manhattan College, and Glen Hardin, the star low hurdler, of New Orleans. Lu Valle was in his heat Ray Ellinwood, indoor world record holder, of Chicago University, Richard Gill, Boston College, and Edward Brown, N. Y. A. C. Woodruff may also compete in the shorter race.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a year ago—Don Budge upset Bunny Austin, 3—6, 10—8, 6—4, 7—5, to enter all-England tennis semifinals.

Five years ago—Frank Shields and Sidney Wood advanced to final of all-England tennis championships.

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Jake Is Accepted at Last

THE mysterious stranger was first discovered by Sally, the little white mare. Sally came over the hill, carrying Joe, the Indian boy who does the chores about Grandpa O'Shea's. When Sally saw those two long black ears, thrust up over the shoulder of the hill, she tossed Joe out of his saddle into a snowdrift and headed in the opposite direction as fast as her neat white feet would carry her.

Even Joe himself was a little alarmed at the strange black face against the snow of the sheep pasture. Joe was born and raised on the Three Horse Mountain Reservation and he had never seen a mule before. When the face advanced toward him, Joe followed Sally eastward toward the ranch house.

"'Tain't nothin' but a no-good mule," old Henry, the stable man, said, but Joe was skeptical. He kept away from the sheep camp after that. And when old Henry himself saddled up Baldy and rode the four miles across the plateau to the lonely range where Bill Hayward keeps his sheep for the winter, Baldy, on sighting the stranger, wouldn't stop running until he hit the southern drift fence.

* * *

THE BLACK MULE thus led a lonely life. His only friend was Bill Hayward's shepherd, Dan Weatherby, who lives alone year in and year out, in a covered wagon, following the sheep from their winter range on the plateau down into the valley and back again, by easy stages. Dan says a mule is stronger than a horse and more intelligent. It is said that on lonely evenings he sits at the door of his covered wagon and talks to his black mule by the hour.

For the whole of the first season, the horses and cattle on the plateau gave the sheep camp a wide berth. The mule, who was called Jake, had no companionship at all except Dan, whose conversation is limited to a few simple themes like the weather and the price of hay. Jake got along pretty well with the sheep, but seemed to find them dull company.

"Well, sir, it was enough," Dan says, "to make you set and cry yer eyes out to see that pore mule a-tryin' to talk to them dumb sheep, and them not payin' no more attention than if he wasn't there. After a while Jake would jest turn his back on 'em and walk off, disgusted. It'd take an hour to cheer the poor feller up again."

* * *

IT WAS PATHETIC to see Jake's overtures to Grandpa O'Shea's horses, who roam the plateau at will. He would travel miles from the sheep camp toward a band of horses, but they would always drift off, looking at him sideways, long before he could get near them. Why, you could almost hear the old mares say to their young colts: "Now, then, you keep away from that fellow. Don't let me ever catch you playing with strangers like that. Bless me, what is the old range coming to!"

As in all things, the horses followed the lead of Baldy, the patriarch. If Baldy accepts a new horse into the family of the range, his social position is established at once; but, if Baldy looks down his long white nose at the newcomer, it is difficult for him to break into society. It may take him years to be fully accepted as a real O'Shea.

* * *

AFTER THAT FIRST look at the long ears thrust over the edge of the snow bank, Baldy refused to look at Jake again. You couldn't ride him over to the sheep camp. If you wanted to go there, you had to leave him at the southern drift fence and walk the last half mile on foot.

Sometimes Jake would creep up quietly, traveling along the creek, hidden by the poplar trees; but Baldy always got wind of him and, with a snort, he would gallop off, followed by all the other horses, sniffing disdainfully. Jake would stand there, looking after them mournfully and then he would go back to the sheep camp disconsolate. Dan would give him a couple of handfuls of oats to cheer him up.

It was Dan's oats that finally saved Jake. They were kept in a sack in the covered wagon, under Dan's camp cot, and doled out to the mule in minute quantities. One day Dan went on foot by the short-cut down to the store to buy some flour and sugar. What happened in his absence is known only by deduction. Apparently Jake, rummaging about the covered wagon, thrust his black nose under the canvas, located the oat sack and started to enjoy a feast.

* * *

WHEN BALDY AND his tribe of horses happened along there on the way to the creek for a drink, Jake probably had scattered most of the oats about on the ground. That must have been too great a temptation for old Baldy, who hadn't tasted oats since the previous winter.

Anyway, when Dan came back home an hour or so later, he found his oats all gone, the empty sack on the ground and Baldy and Jake standing together, in earnest conversation in the shade of a cottonwood, their feet in the cool creek. Jake had been accepted. Since that day, if you ever come across Baldy on the range, you will nearly always see a pair of long black ears thrust up over the edge of the hill not far off. That is Jake O'Shea.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Echo of A E Housman

'Tis time, I think, by Wenlock town
The golden broom should blow;
The hawthorn sprinkled up and down
Should charge the land with snow.

Spring will not wait the loiterer's time
Who keeps so long away;
So others wear the broom and climb
The hedgerows heaped with may.

Oh tarnish late on Wenlock Edge,
Gold that I never see;
Lie long, high snowdrifts in the hedge
That will not shower on me.

—A. E. HOUSMAN, in "A Shropshire Lad."

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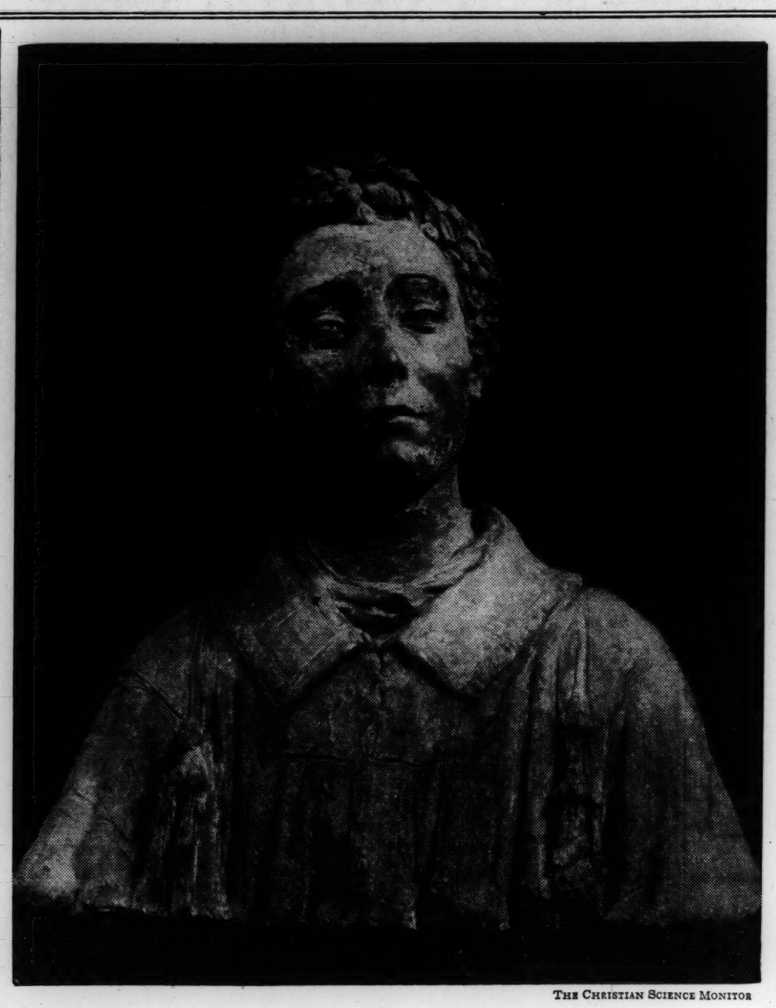
A Tapestry from Malta

IT IS difficult to imagine that long, dull Derby Street within thirty years contained a work of art so transcendently beautiful as what seemed to be a queer-looking carpet, out of which one day a woman was beating clouds of dust as it hung on the pole in her yard. Mr. Ephraim Miller, son of the general who so modestly "tried" and bravely succeeded, was walking by the house, when his attention was roused, and on nearer view he discovered it to be a tapestry with figures large as life, exquisitely wrought from the cartoon of Raphael, "Feed my Lambs." He entered into conversation with the woman, who told him that her husband, a sailor, had brought it home on his last voyage, in compliance with her petition for a carpet to cover the floor of her best room. He did not happen to visit any port where he could buy what she desired, but at last discovered this old thing, rolled up in a little shop on the quay of Malta, and bought it for her. The tapestry proved too large for the "best room," so a great piece of it was turned under, and in this way the superb border of fruit and flowers, wrought in silk and gold thread, was fresh and bright as when it came from the hands of the workmen, and it was all in a fine state of preservation. Mr. Miller found that the sailor's wife had been grievously disappointed at not getting a real carpet, instead of this "queer, picture-like thing," and, seeing his chance, he took advantage of it by offering to give her a Kidderminster, or whatever she might choose, in exchange for the treasure so wasted on its possessor. Lest she should change her mind, he went with her to Downing's, where, with much delight, she selected a hideous combination of red and green, after which they separated with mutual satisfaction. Mr. Miller took the cartoon to the Custom House, where it was exhibited on a frame, which displayed the perfect beauty of the design and work. Its last movement was to the Cathedral in Montreal, where it probably remains to this day. Its history was never clearly traced, but it is supposed to have gone from England to Malta, and that it may have been one of the set ordered by James I to be wrought after the cartoons.—From "A Half Century in Salem," by M. C. D. SILSBEE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUST OF ST. LAWRENCE, *by Donatello (1385-1466): In the Sacristy of S. Lorenzo, Florence*

THE art of sculpture would have lapsed utterly after the Gothic decline, if there had not appeared such innovators as Donatello to instill some new motive. Gothic sculpture served as ornament; it embodied ideals, related Biblical stories, established an appropriate atmosphere. The sculptor was but one member of a large group of artisans who collectively constructed sacred edifices. He was not signalized; like his fellow craftsmen, he remained anonymous. The Renaissance is characterized for the emergence of the artist from anonymity, for his boundless curiosity in experiment, and for his gradual release from the restrictions of dogma.

In the youth of Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi, known to us as Donatello, Gothic standards prevailed to a great extent, but he lived to promote a new viewpoint and a new style. Donatello avoided the restraints, brought sculpture into the full round, imparted a natural, human expression to the facial features, and often informed his subject with touching pathos. He was one of the first to give way to a free, dauntless, dramatic expression. Whether he dwelt upon thought or feeling or movement, the idea was communicated in a pronounced manner. He preferred the heightened, not the mitigated effect; he sought not the perfected forms of idealism, but the rugged, transient, palpitating qualities of realism. He was the artist of a new age, of a new focus of interest; in his buoyancy, unrestraint, curiosity, in his devicefulness and boundless enterprise, he was the typical Renaissance master, a fit artistic progenitor of Michelangelo.

When Donatello sought authority, he turned to the ancient Greeks. He did not imitate them for they generalized and idealized their types, although they sought their ideas, as Donatello did, by observing the attitudes and ways of men. Donatello designed tombs, architectural ornament, he did a great equestrian statue, figures of saints and prophets, youths and children. He worked in bronze and marble. He could work in the round and in relief. As years passed he increased the expressiveness by exaggerating traits, emphasizing the transitory and fugitive. More and more the gap widened between his style and the serene, impassive sculpture of the Gothic. The abstract world was exchanged for a concrete one. The sculpture portrayed a person he saw in preference to one he imagined. The art of personal portraiture developed and it required attention to particular, qualifying characteristics.

This bust entitled "St. Lawrence" is placed on one of the great chests in the Sacristy of S. Lorenzo in Florence. Donatello reveals St. Lawrence as a boy wearing vestments. The head is held high and he appears to be listening with interest to something to which he wishes to reply. Donatello was fond of catching his subject in a passing moment in which he could impart such alertness, responsiveness and vitality; yet he was not so preoccupied with the mental qualities of his subject that he did not attend to the sculptural considerations. The shoulders are massive, the head solid, the mask beautifully and simply articulated. Sculptural factors are held well in control, the master does not lose the splendid resolute contours in his attempt to record a momentary impression. The bust is carved in terra cotta.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the eighth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Lost—A Peacock

THE notice, if I remember rightly, was attached to a barn door and its rather austere black-and-whiteness, compared with the vivid-colored announcement of the Hampshire Constabulary Athletic Sports a few inches away, compelled our attention and also our respect.

Elisabeth and I stopped to read the notice. The bus from the market-town had put us down at the far end of the village, and now we had six miles or so to walk up through the valley road to our holiday cottage. But we had to stop and read that notice. So would anyone. It went like this:—

REWARD

The sum of one pound will be paid to anyone who secures and returns uninjured A PEACOCK (which can fly) strayed from the Leckford Estate. Please telephone . . . when collection will be arranged.

We looked at each other. "I should like a pound," I said.

"And I should like a peacock," said Elisabeth.

"Well, you can't have this one," I told her. "It has to go back to the Leckford Estate. But I promise you one green glinting feather from its tail and—when I get my pound I'll buy you a safety-pin to fasten it into your hat."

* * *

SO WE DECIDED to look for the peacock. First of all, we read through the notice once again, just to be sure that we had got the rules—as you might say—correctly in our minds.

We noted that it was not a case of merely catching the peacock. One catches trains and mundane things like that, but not peacocks. Then again, there was no question of enticing the peacock, luring the peacock or even of stealing upon it while asleep. One had to secure it.

"Perhaps," said Elisabeth thoughtfully, as she eyed the notice again, "there is some special business about securing a peacock—you know—like popping a weasel."

"Don't raise technical difficulties at the beginning of things. With good fortune, nobody will see how we secure it. The thing is to return it uninjured. We must obviously be careful how we fold it up for posting, for instance."

"But you don't post peacocks. Look at the notice. It says that 'collection' will be arranged."

* * *

SO WE ARGUED, standing in the village street; for there seemed to be as many special terms about peacock-capture as there were with hunting in the Middle Ages.

"The peacock can fly," said Elisabeth, still eyeing the notice.

"Of course it can," I answered sternly. "Do you think it walked all the way here from Leckford?"

"How do you know it's here?"

"Well, if it isn't somewhere in the neighborhood, why do they put up that notice? Come on; let's start looking."

So we set off, keeping a sharp lookout for peacocks. Our homeward way soon branched aside from the main road and led us through a gentle, shallow valley with broad meads of turf unencumbered by hedges where we could walk when tired of the hard highway. Every here and there, in the spongy turf, stood white may-trees in bloom, like so many exclamations in praise of spring. But not one of them held a peacock—which was a pity, since either would have shown the other off to such great advantage.

* * *

ON THE EDGE of this wide green way under the may-trees, the valley-side rose steeply to a crest of brilliant green woods. We listened hard for the eldritch screech which is the language of peacocks, but no such discordance interrupted the wood quintet of blackbird, thrush, robin, pigeon and cuckoo. And so in the end, happily, we reached our cottage. But with never a peacock. If anyone does find—and successfully secure—a peacock somewhere near Hurstbourne Tarrant in Hampshire, let it be known that Elisabeth would like just one green and glinting feather to fasten in her hat.

A. I.

"Original, standard, and only"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHIEF among the works on Christian Science written by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, is "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In the advertisements of it appearing in the Christian Science periodicals, including *The Christian Science Monitor*, this book has long been described as "the original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing." It is so described in the last column on this newspaper page.

The volume is "original" because it elucidates the revelation of the healing truth in this age. It is "standard" because it holds to the criterion of Scriptural illumination. And it is the "only," because there is no other "Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing" in the storehouse of the world's literature.

This textbook of Christian Science is an unparalleled exposition of the revelation of Truth to its inspired author. Therefore, it is definitely separated from the product of any ambitious or unrestrained writers which would paraphrase or adulterate an elucidation so vital to the spiritualization of human thought. The book reveals the power of the Word of God as an ever-available saving grace, adequate to meet the needs of humanity. Moreover, it brings a message of peace, security, and good will to all peoples and nations.

The Science revealed in Science and Health is a divine utterance. It has come in this age through revelation, and its statements are founded upon the Bible. To the student of Christian Science, the Bible and the Christian Science textbook are inseparable companions. In his second letter to Timothy, Paul says (3:16, 17), "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works."

Science and Health rests upon the Bible, and it is in use in thousands of Christian homes all over the world. Mrs. Eddy found in the Scriptures the foundational truths for her establishing of Christian Science, and she has succeeded as has no other religious leader in unlocking the spiritual treasures in Holy Writ for the redemption, salvation, and healing of a troubled world. Divine Science is made practical to seekers of Truth here and now.

Of her great discovery Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 146), "Divine Science derives its sanction from the Bible, and the divine origin of Science is demonstrated through the holy influence of Truth in healing sickness and sin." And in the next paragraph for mankind's blessed assurance she adds, "Divine metaphysics is now reduced to a system, to a form comprehensible by and adapted to the thought of the age in which we live" (*ibid.*, pp. 146, 147).

It is important to know that Science and Health contains the complete statement of Christian Science. This book was, is now, and will continue to be, the full statement on the subject. True, the practical application of its message may be enlarged upon by the oral or written word of the members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, of the editors and other writers for the Christian Science periodicals, but the statements in Science and Health furnish the basis for all that is correctly said on this subject. The available and demonstrable truths set forth in that precious volume are for all to understand and demonstrate. Nothing can be added to improve its statement of the truth; nothing can be taken from it. It clearly presents Christ's Christianity as the one and only system leading to immortal life, for all who tread this planet.

Besides her major work, Mrs. Eddy's other prose works, her poems, and her many letters now in the archives of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, point to her marvelous grasp of the subject of divine healing. But the fact remains that Mrs. Eddy presented to humanity the complete statement of Christian Science in this textbook.

Mrs. Eddy repeatedly instructed her followers to study thoroughly the textbook of Christian Science. She, more than all others, knew what consistent study and practice of the revealed truths of divine Science mean for the Christianization and health of humanity. She knew that her ample provisions for the welfare and promotion of this religion—the activities within The Mother Church—point chiefly to one objective, namely, to guide men to this textbook, to encourage them to study its message of salvation, and then to practice its healing truths for the benefit of themselves and others, thus eventually bringing about the healing of the nations.

Mrs. Eddy loved her major work on Christian Science, loved it and pondered it because the revelations therein contained had reached her receptive thought as a divine utterance—the way of salvation—the gift of God, bringing the greatest of blessings to the human race. Thus it is that she makes her gracious presentation in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as follows (p. xii): "In the spirit of Christ's charity,—as one who 'hopeth all things, endureth all things,' and is joyful to bear consolation to the sorrowing and healing to the sick,—she commits these pages to honest seekers for Truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Nocturne: Fireflies

Now, when the blue-gray twilight thickens in the street,
Myriads of tiny sparkling lanterns take light:
Gold-green or yellow-gold; slow moving or as fleet
As falling stars upon the early summer night.

A warm wind stirs the tall old maples in the park;
The dew is chilled and misted in the grass;
Night deepens and the hour flies, but still upon the dark
These small gold lanterns weave and pass.

And even when the late moon climbs the eastern sky
Some few of these bright wanderers linger there,
Flashing luminous speech and signaling luminous reply;
Performing invisible acrobatics in night air.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

„Ursprünglich, massgebend und einzig"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AN ERSTER Stelle unter den Werken über die Christliche Wissenschaft, die deren Entdeckerin und Gründerin Mary Baker Eddy schrieb, steht „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". In den in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften und im *Christian Science Monitor* erscheinenden Anzeigen wird dieses Buch schon lange als „das ursprüngliche, maßgebende und einzige Lehrbuch über das christlich-wissenschaftliche Gemüts-Heilen" bezeichnet. Es ist so bezeichnet in der letzten Spalte auf dieser Seite der Zeitung.

Das Buch ist „ursprünglich", weil es die Offenbarung der heilenden Wahrheit in unserer Zeit erläutert. Es ist „maßgebend", weil es sich an den Maßstab biblischer Erleuchtung hält. Und es ist das „einzige", weil es in der ganzen Weltliteratur kein anderes „Lehrbuch über das christlich-wissenschaftliche Gemüts-Heilen gibt.

Dieses Lehrbuch über die Christliche Wissenschaft ist eine unvergleichliche Darlegung, wie die Offenbarung der Wahrheit der göttlich erleuchteten Verfasserin zuteil wurde. Es hat daher absolut nichts gemein mit dem Erzeugnis ehrgeiziger oder zügelloser Verfasser, die eine für die Vergeistigung des menschlichen Denkens so wichtige Erläuterung zu umschreiben oder zu fälschen pflegen. Das Buch enthüllt die Kraft des Wortes Gottes als eine immer zu Gebote stehende errettende Gnade, die zur Befriedigung der Bedürfnisse der Menschheit hinreicht. Überdies bringt es allen Menschen und Völkern eine Botschaft des Friedens, der Geborgenheit und des Wohlwollens.

Die in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit geoffenbarte Wissenschaft ist eine göttliche Verkündigung. Sie ist unserer Zeit durch Offenbarung gegeben worden, und ihre Darlegungen sind auf die Bibel gegründet. Für den Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft sind die Bibel und das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch unzertrennliche Gefährten. Paulus sagt in seinem 2. Briefe an Timotheus (K. 3, 16. 17): „Alle Schrift, von Gott eingegeben, ist nütze zur Lehre, zur Strafe, zur Besserung, zur Züchtigung in der Gerechtigkeit, daß ein Mensch Gottes sei vollkommen, zu allem guten Werk geschickt".

Wissenschaft und Gesundheit beruht auf der Bibel und ist in zahllosen christlichen Familien in der ganzen Welt im Gebrauch. Mrs. Eddy fand in der Bibel die Grundwahrheiten, worauf sie die Christliche Wissenschaft aufbaute, und es gelang ihr wie keinem andern Religionsführer, die geistigen Schätze in der Heiligen Schrift zur Erlösung, Errettung und Heilung einer beunruhigten Welt zu erschließen. Die göttliche Wissenschaft ist für Sucher nach der Wahrheit hier und jetzt anwendbar gemacht.

Mrs. Eddy hat über ihre große Entdeckung geschrieben (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 146): „Die göttliche Wissenschaft leitet ihre Bestätigung von der Bibel her; der göttliche Ursprung der Wissenschaft wird durch den heiligen Einfluß der Wahrheit im Heilen von Krankheit und Sünde demonstriert". Und im nächsten Abschnitt fügt sie zur erhebenden Versicherung der Menschheit hinzu: „Die göttliche Metaphysik ist heute in ein System gebracht, in eine Form, die dem Gedanken der Zeit, in der wir leben, begreiflich und angepaßt ist" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 146, 147).

Es ist wichtig zu wissen, daß Wissenschaft und Gesundheit die vollständige Darlegung der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthält. Dieses Buch war, ist jetzt und wird immer die vollständige Darlegung dieses Gegenstandes sein. Zwar kann die praktische Anwendung seiner Botschaft durch das gesprochene oder das geschriebene Wort des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Vortragsausschusses, der Schriftleiter und anderer Verfasser für die christlich-wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften erweitert werden, aber die Darlegungen in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit bilden die Grundlage für alles, was über diesen Gegenstand richtig gesagt wird. Alle Menschen können die in diesem köstlichen Buche dargelegten jedermann zu Gebote stehenden und beweisbaren Wahrheiten verstehen und beweisen. Nichts kann zur Verbesserung seiner Wahrheitserklärung hinzugefügt werden; nichts kann davon weggenommen werden. Klar bietet es allen, die auf diesem Erdball wandeln, Christi Christentum als den einen und einzigen zum unsterblichen Leben führenden Weg dar.

Außer ihrem Hauptwerk weisen Mrs. Eddys andere Prosawerke, ihre Gedichte und ihre vielen jetzt in der Urkundensammlung Der Mutterkirche, Der Ersten Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter, in Boston, Massachusetts, befindlichen Briefe auf ihr wunderbares Erfassen des göttlichen Heilens hin. Aber Tatsache ist, daß Mrs. Eddy der Menschheit die vollständige Darlegung der Christlichen Wissenschaft in diesem Lehrbuch dargeboten hat.

Mrs. Eddy wies ihre Nachfolger wiederholt an, sich in das Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft gründlich zu vertiefen. Sie wußte besser als irgend jemand anders, was beständiges Ergründen und Anwenden der geoffenbarten Wahrheiten der göttlichen Wissenschaft für die Verchristlichung und die Gesundheit der Menschheit bedeutet. Sie wußte, daß ihre umfassende Vorsorge zum Besten und zur Förderung dieser Religion—die Arbeitsgebiete innerhalb Der Mutterkirche—hauptsächlich auf ein Ziel hinweisen, nämlich die Menschheit zu diesem Lehrbuch zu führen, sie zu ermutigen, seine Erlösungsbotschaft kennen zu lernen, und dann seine heilenden Wahrheiten zu ihrem eigenen und anderer Wohl anzuwenden und dadurch schließlich die Heilung der Völker herbeizuführen.

Mrs. Eddy liebte ihr Hauptwerk über die Christliche Wissenschaft. Sie liebte es und dachte beständig darüber nach, weil die darin enthaltenen Offenbarungen ihr empfängliches Denken als eine göttliche Verkündigung—der Erlösungsweg—die Gabe Gottes, erreicht hatten, die dem Menschengeschlecht den größten Segen bringt. So bietet sie denn ihr gütiges Geschenk im Vorwort zu „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" mit den Worten dar (S. xii): „Im Geist der Liebe Christi—als eine, die alles hoffet, alles duldet und freudig den Leidtragenden Trost und den Kranken Heilung bringt—übergibt sie diese Blätter den ehrlichen Suchern nach der Wahrheit".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Status of Women — Seen From a Geneva Watchtower

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Current Events That Affect Wage Earning

A Swing Through Several Countries to View Gains Made for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

Dear Friend:

As I sit here writing to you this evening, after a day of rain, the sun has come out and Lake Léman is full of sparkles, and the snow on the Jura is gold. My friend who is with me is beside me looking out over the lake—though pretending to read; and if I too were to yield to the temptation of the bay window, the mail would go and you would not get your letter.

In Geneva—and you see that, this month, I am writing from Geneva—the conference of the International Labor Organization is in progress, and this means that, although there is nothing on its agenda which especially concerns women and only 15 women are present in the capacity of delegates or advisers, yet many women are gathered in the city—some to observe, others to do definite work in lobbying delegates in regard to feminist questions—and there is talk of matters which occupy the thinking of women in countries all over the world.

This afternoon I spent with three people who handle the affairs of women at the International Labor Office—Mme. Marguerite Thibert of France, Mlem. P. M. Hage of Holland, and Miss Alice Cheyne of the United States—and we discussed for what I have since realized must have been the better part of three hours, current matters which affect wage earning.

Survey Being Taken

You remember, don't you, that the International Labor Organization has undertaken an investigation into women's economic status? The League of Nations asked it to do this last February because it was becoming increasingly evident in circles wider than the circles of pure feminism that the position of women in the economic world is not satisfactory. And since people are aware that the position of women is pecularily indicative of the rate of progress that is being made everywhere in the turnover from the social traditions of the past to the demands of modern wage earning, they were uneasy.

It seemed necessary to measure women's position, as it were, in order to see how things stand, and so, during the coming months, there is to flow through the women's department of the I. L. O., tables, summaries, descriptions, which relate to women's economic position from the legal point of view, followed by factual studies—comparisons of wages between men and women, comparisons of responsibilities in regard to the family, comparisons of opportunities in matters of professional and trade education and the like— until a world picture of what is going on is complete.

The making of such a picture has not, by any means, been forced upon the 59 member states of the organization. It has been forced upon the organization by the 59 member states, and this is interesting. It is interesting too, that almost before the I. L. O. has started on the making of its world picture, the force of public thinking which made the work necessary is having its results.

Some of the Results

Here in Geneva, it is not difficult to learn of such results. In Poland, I am told, an amendment to a parliamentary bill which would have excluded married women from work in the Civil Service has been defeated, and the women remain at work. In Austria, the threatened restriction of government subsidies to high schools for girls has, to all intents and purposes, been withdrawn, while an important victory has been secured in the appointment of 33 woman doctors—10 per cent of the total appointments—in connection with commercial and trade employees' health insurance.

Great Britain, by order of King Edward VIII, has decided to alter the statutes of the Royal Victorian Order for the purpose of admitting women, and in future a Dame Grand Cross or a Dame Commander will be as familiar as a Knight of similar rank, while the third, fourth and fifth classes of the order will be identical for men and women.

France finds itself for the first time with three women occupying ministerial posts—Madame Irene Joliot-Curie as Under Secretary for Scientific Research; Madame Suzanne Lacore as Under Secretary for Children's Welfare; Madame Cecile Brunschwig as Under Secretary for National Education. Moreover, France has recently repealed a legislative decree which prohibited a widow with a civil service pension in her own right from drawing, concurrently, a pension for her husband's services.

Sweden has adopted legislation which, in January, 1937, will give the Old-Age Pension on equal terms to men and women—an adjustment which Swedish women have looked for ever since the question of pensions first arose in 1913. In Hungary, a new type of school is to be introduced where girls may study both homemaking and those subjects—languages, shorthand and the like—which may serve to provide a basis for wage-earning should the need for it arise.

Because Significant

Such matters are of importance. Not on account of their size, but on account of their significance. They are important because they indicate a desire on the part of public opinion to see economic adjustments made, and because they suggest, in a quite definite way, that, given further enlightenment, such as the I. L. O. investigations promise to give, wider adjustments may follow.

That they justify the relinquishment of the watchful attitude which organized women have imposed upon themselves is not allowed. But this, of course, goes without saying. If you were with me here in Geneva, you would sense it very distinctly. Women welcome the promises of the I. L. O.—naturally—because the I. L. O. possesses an influence calculated to have its effects over an exceedingly wide range of opinion. But the I. L. O. investigations must of necessity take time, and the members of feminist societies—eager to lift the burden of economic difficulty—are restless to hasten matters.

Here in Geneva they are alert to see that no opportunity is lost in which to convince everyone within hearing that matters in regard to women's economic status are so serious that delay in their adjustment cannot be admitted—even while inquiries are going on. They point out that at the Conference of American Republics which is to meet in Buenos Aires this autumn, the question of the equality of men and women is to be discussed, and that Europe cannot afford to lag behind. Europe, they say, must see, as America is beginning to see, that, in a world struggling toward an economic balance, the question of woman is, and must be, of first importance in arriving at any solution.

My friend in the bay window is beginning to say that I have been writing far too long—which is probably true. But I did want to add one other word.

In Geneva one is so conscious of things growing. There are struggles, naturally. People may be tempted to look upon Geneva as a city where peace is unmade rather than made. But one is very conscious of things growing, and conscious that one, at least, of the truths that are coming to light in the process is the truth that the widespread and impersonal belief in masculine self-sufficiency is fading out, and that woman, insisting upon a more universal comprehension of the things she understands and represents, is striving to prove that the ideal which she calls Equality is not really a need but an opportunity.

Yours very sincerely,

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

[One of these letters, which should help us all to understand better the progress and problems of women of Great Britain and the Continent, comes to you from Miss Lovell of our London staff on the first Wednesday of each month.]

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Dear Editor:

Our three favorite recipes are as follows:

Doughnuts

2 eggs well beaten
1 cup sugar
⅔ cup sour milk
1 level teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon nutmeg
3 teaspoons melted lard
½ teaspoon salt
Flour enough to roll

Fry in deep fat. This makes about 30 doughnuts.

Orange Pudding

4 large oranges cut in small pieces and sweetened
Boil
1 pint milk and add
1 tablespoon flour dissolved in little cold water or milk

Stir until thickened and cook 10 minutes. Beat 3 egg yolks and add to milk. Stir and cook 2 minutes. When cool add to oranges. Beat 3 egg whites and add 3 teaspoons sugar. Put on top of pudding and serve.

Heavenly Salad

1 package lemon gelatin
1 can tomato soup; heat soup and pour over gelatin. When cool add
3 packages cream cheese
⅓ cup chopped celery
⅓ cup chopped onions
⅓ cup chopped bell pepper
1 cup mayonnaise

Stir all together. This makes eight molds.

(Mrs., M. M. F., California.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Cooking Out of Doors Is One of the Many Delights of Summer

July Ushers in the Picnic Season

With the Fun of Cooking Outdoors—And the Hamper Ready for the Take-Off

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I FIND it hard to decide which offers the most enjoyment—a picnic planned and anticipated far in advance, or one that is a "spur - of - the - moment" picnic. At any rate, the picnic enthusiasm is joyously contagious, and the acme of thrills is "camping out."

At our home we have a picnic hamper in which we keep always ready the needed equipment for an impromptu picnic. This hamper contains a skillet, stewpan, a broiler, long - handled forks, a good, sharp knife, hatchet, can opener that works, aluminum salt and pepper shakers filled, mustard, vinegar, sugar and paper dishes and napkins. Oftentimes we take along a wire corn popper.

It is always a good idea to take along a bar of soap, wash cloths, towels, pocket comb and matches. Might I add that a camera and a roll of films never comes amiss!

Probably the favorite of all those who cook over a campfire is bacon. Eaten with toast, it demonstrates why it is such a taste favorite. If you haven't a grate, take along one from the gas stove, or use the luggage carrier to pinch hit. The seasoned camper cooks over coals of fire, not a flame. Have you ever eaten potatoes baked in ashes? Camp King? Steaks with Barbecue Sauce? Here is how:

Potatoes in Ashes

Put potatoes in a stew pan to avoid burning on the outside.
Add
1 cup water. Cover closely. Place on hot coals and build a fire over pot.
Cook about 35 minutes.

When not served with fish or other meat, try making holes in potatoes, and filling with sausages before you bake them.

Camp King

Drop into a frying pan
1 small chopped onion and
2 tablespoons butter. Cook two minutes.
Add
½ cup chopped ham and
4 eggs. Stir until eggs are firm. Serve on buttered bread.

Pancake Prides

Take along some
Prepared pancake flour and bake pancakes. Roll
One hot sausage in each roll.
Or for a sweet, serve them rolled with
Jam as a filling.

Barbecue Sauce

At some time or other you are bound to cook thin steaks over the coals and you'll want to spread them generously with barbecue sauce before putting them in the buns. Make this sauce at home and take along in a glass container.

Put into a sauce pan
½ pound butter
2½ cups water
¼ cup vinegar
1 teaspoon mustard
1 tablespoon each sugar, paprika
2 teaspoons each salt, chili powder, black pepper
½ tablespoon each table sauce, tobasco
¼ chopped onion, garlic

Simmer all for 30 minutes.

It is a good idea to remember to broil the steak and not yourself, so don't forget the long-handled fork. A corn popper is ideal for roasting frankfurters because the skin is not pierced and the juices lost. Be careful where you leave foods until lunch time as you, not the ants, are to eat the food! If you're not sure about the water's purity better take along a jug in an insulated container. Tomato juice is also an ideal thirst quencher. It is conveniently taken in eight-ounce bottles. Don't forget the bottle opener, straws and matches.

Drawn by Corbett, London

The Two Sketches at Left Show a Red and White Play Suit, With White Twill Shorts Underneath. The Three at Right Show Frock With Kasha Coat

For an English Holiday

Sun Suits and Shorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

SUN suits, plus fours, shorts and beach wear in general have a more feminine air this season. Top coats and overall dresses are made in gay linens, silks and piqués. Shorts and brassieres may be worn with an overall frock in printed linen, while a backless sun suit may have a long coat, either to match or in a contrasting colored cotton. Lilly-white is sponsoring a play suit, after the American pattern, made in red and white twill. The shorts have a smart red strip down the side and red buttons, and the backless top and belt are made of red twill. This house also favors the divided skirt popular for tennis, and features striped woolies in thick wool yarn for use as wraps. Fortnum and Mason show a wrap coat in fine Kasha with faint brown line and long Peter Pan collar and smoke buttons. This house also shows dark cottons printed in white, in exclusive designs, which make a good frock and look smart worn with a white coat and a large sun hat in beach straw trimmed with raffia. A tailored dress in pale cyclamen pink linen is highly stitched with purple thread, and another has a cravat and belt lined with hyacinth blue stitched with the same color. Such dresses will do double duty for either town or holiday wear.

Three-Piece Beach Ensemble

The three-piece beach ensemble may comprise pants, brassiere and coat all in the same material, or the coat may be in shantung printed with an amusing pattern of yachts, birds or flags. A new type of swim suit, seen in Lillywhite's, is made of crepe rubber in white with jade green edging fastened with yellow cords. A new style bag in the shape of a canvas water bucket and crepe rubber sandals completes the outfit. Two popular shades for swim suits are yellow and deep red mahogany; the latter is excellent in lastex satin.

For tennis Gordon Lowe shows a pair of shorts with blouse and a detachable skirt that buttons at the side. This house finds that skirts are more in demand this season than formerly. Another style of overskirt buttons down the front.

Knitted Tennis Dresses

Mrs. Pearson is making attractive knitted tennis dresses with accordion skirts and sleeveless shirts, with which is worn a coat in artificial silk-and-wool worsted. She is also sponsoring evening sports dresses in sheer linen thread that are very light in weight. A backless model in double thread in Chinese red has a little waisted coat, which has a decidedly feminine air.

Winning Ways With Berries

WITH the berry season approaching full swing, the homemaker is likely to think of putting some of the luscious fruit away in jars for winter use, as well as enjoying them freely just now. Our family is fond of preserves, and I have found that certain methods of making them are easier, less expensive, and more delectable.

One of our favorite recipes is "Seven - Minute Strawberry Preserve," which is made as follows:

Seven-Minute Strawberry Preserve

Stem and wash
2 quarts berries. Cover with boiling water and boil 1 minute. Drain well, and add
1½ cups sugar. Start timing when the berries begin to bubble, and boil 3 minutes. Then add another 1½ cups sugar. Boil 3 more minutes after it again starts to bubble. Allow to stand until next day in the open kettle; then seal in sterilized jars.

Preserves made in this way will keep the berries plump and whole. They are rich and thick, and yet take much less sugar, as the process of boiling them at the beginning removes some of the excess acid. Raspberries and blackberries may be preserved in this manner also, and the red raspberries are especially nice.

Another Quick Preserve

Sometimes I have a few berries left over from a serving at meal time—perhaps more than the shortcake needed—to these I add an equal amount of sugar and allow them to boil up about a minute on a slow fire, just enough to thoroughly heat them through. Then I set them away uncovered until the next day when I again let them boil up for about a minute. This makes a very heavy preserve quickly, and I like to put in into an olive bottle or small jar or ice cream carton, cover with paraffin and have it ready for a guest breakfast or to pass along to a friend.

Sun-Cooked Preserve

Another method of preserving, brought along the years from a girlhood in the country, is to cook them in the sun. For this plan, prepare the berries, cover with boiling water and allow to stand about a minute. Drain. Add half as much sugar as you have fruit, and bring to a full rolling boil until the berries are heated through. Pour out on a shallow platter, cover with a piece of window glass or fine screen wire, and set in the sun. It is wise to make this in small quantities, perhaps a quart at a time, so as to spread it thinly on the platter. If the sun is bright, on a dry day, it will cook in one day's time, but if there are occasional clouds, or any dampness, it may require part of the next day's sun. Preserves made in this way retain a beautiful color and have a rich, nutty, distinctive flavor. Strawberries and red raspberries are particularly adapted to this method.

Sweetened for Shortcake

For sweetening berries for shortcake, or to be eaten with cream, I find a quick, easy way is to make a syrup of two cups sugar to one cup water. Boil about two minutes and cool. I find the berries will be sweet with very little syrup poured over them shortly before serving, and it does away with the stirring to dissolve the sugar. The syrup will keep for days, and is a timesaver as well.

Strawberry Pie

Many folks do not make strawberry pie, but in our family we think there is no pie to excel one made of fresh strawberries, generously sweetened; with two tablespoons flour blended through to absorb the extra juice, and baked in a double crust. As one guest remarked, "This isn't a pastry, it's a confection!"

Pineapple and Strawberry

For those who like the combination of pineapple and strawberry, try wedges of the pineapple, alternated on a salad plate with whole strawberries which have been allowed to chill in syrup for an hour, and garnish with mint leaves.

H. H.

No Chips on Our Shoulders

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SOMETIME, when you are writing your Wednesday column, perhaps you'll tell them this," he said, flinging himself into a chair beside my office desk, "—that in trying to win what they call 'women's rights' they don't need to fight us men so hard, as if we were out to keep them down. Some of the business women one meets seem to go around with chips on their shoulders." He had evidently just had an encounter. "Perhaps you can help them realize," he went on, "that most men today, in the United States at least, accept the fact that women have to earn their living, and that they have a right to earn it under fair conditions. Women don't need to feel that we are their enemies. Perhaps sometime you'll tell them this?"

It is helpful, isn't it, to hear a man's side of it? And I had to admit that he was right. I suppose in trying to put through any progressive step there is a tendency on the part of some of those who work hardest for it, to feel intensely—and where there is intense personal feeling there is likely to be resentment and unjust conclusions. It is not always easy to remain dispassionate, especially when included in the situation. And most women in business and professions are included.

Women who do equal work with men, for unequal pay; women who see positions above them handed to men below them; women who feel they could do certain kinds of work that men do but are not permitted to prove it; women who lose their jobs, no matter how needed, merely because like their brothers, they choose to get married—all these women and others in similar situations, are the very ones who see the need for consistently working to open up and keep open the channels through which all women may have equal opportunities with men in business and professional life.

⁂

In winning a place in the world, in fact, trying to win anything against what seems to be conservatism, lazy thinking, or prejudice, it is easy to get pugnacious, to pin sluggish mass attitudes of mind upon persons, in short to go around with the proverbial chip on one's shoulder. Thus, under the standard of being much in earnest about "equality" some of us get into the way of thinking that all men are obstacles to our progress.

Sex war leads only to confusion and darkness. We know, of course, that problems are not solved in strife and discord. We who so earnestly seek international peace can apply the same methods, in principle, to any other attainment of progress. Tariff walls between men and women, armed frontiers, suspicion, misinterpretations, refusals to negotiate—these bring about no more progress in the harmonious evolution of men and women in their world together than they do in the evolution of friendly international relations.

I feel that we can afford to be highly alert on this point. Some of the jokes, many of the magazine articles, and an amazing amount of informal conversation throw a subtle influence on the side of dividing men and women into opposing camps. We cannot always stop it; but we can always throw our influence on the side of mutual harmony and understanding between men and women, also between boys and girls.

⁂

Furthermore we don't win allies with criticism. We win with humor, with tolerance, with patience mingled with persistence, with an unfailing willingness to teach, again and again, and with respect and understanding.

We win, too, by giving credit where credit is due—giving it generously. Most men want to be fair toward women. It is a fact that some of them are prejudiced or a bit sentimentally chivalrous or determined to keep things comfortably static. But most of them want to be fair, and if convinced that we also wish to be fair, and that we do not seek "equality" and "special privileges" in the same package, they will listen seriously and try to see our points clearly. Then there is always the thrill of winning among them a new active ally—an ally not in a fight against men, but in a fight of both men and women for a more generous, more enlightened and more beautiful world.

⁂

We might well remember too that we women do not always stand together in this achieving of "equal rights." The man who honestly believes that business women should have as fair an opportunity as he has, may find his faith shaken by some woman who will do almost anything for flattery, or who demands, even in a business office, all sorts of special consideration. Women of experience, with a dispassionate view of women's progress in the world of affairs, need to be at the same time, great-hearted, not alone to understand and truly help women and girls who see less far or deeply, but also to understand and help men to win or keep their faith in spite of such "obstacles." Only as those who see, help those who do not, can we all go forward; and the dividing line, if it could be drawn, would not leave the women all on one side and the men on the other.

But let us draw no dividing lines. Let us carry no chips. Let us instead, search one another for evidence that will build into our consciousness the conviction that men and women want to work together, and to be fair to one another. Supported by kindly humor, tolerance, understanding and patient effort, this consciousness will take us more surely to our goal than could be achieved by even the most carefully chosen chips for our highly responsible shoulders.

And you, Sir, who asked me to "tell them"—Is this at all the sort of thing you meant?

Millicent Taylor

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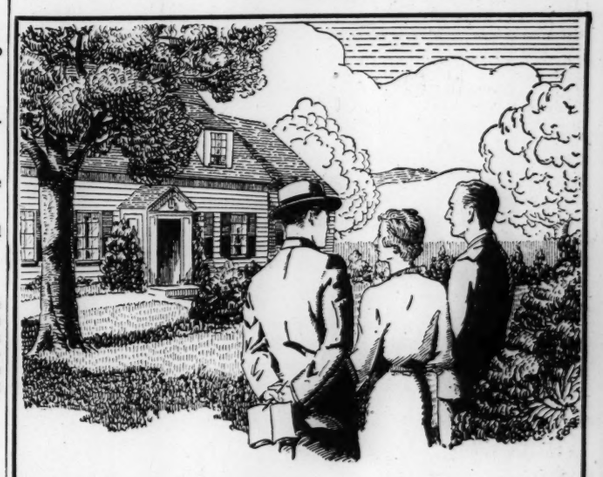

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'Gas' Consumption By Autos in 1935 Expands 6.4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was an increase of 6.4 per cent in the consumption of gasoline by motor vehicles in 1935 as compared with the previous year, according to the Bureau of Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which revealed that state taxes yielded a revenue of $619,000,000.

Every state reported increased consumption, the largest increase being 13.4 per cent in New Mexico. Increases of more than 10 per cent are reported for Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, and Utah.

The average tax rate was 3.8 cents. Gasoline consumed on highways amounted to over 16,000,000,000 gallons. This figure includes some non-highway consumption in 13 states that do not allow refunds of the tax for non-highway use. During the year the tax rate was increased by one cent in Connecticut, Delaware, Nebraska, New York and Pennsylvania.

Details concerning state taxes on gasoline are as follows:

States	Tax Rate at End of Year, Cents	*Net Receipts	Approx. Amt. Used on Hwys. Gallons	Increase in Consump. Per Cent
Alabama	6	$10,313,112	172,474,000	11.3
Arizona	5	3,278,598	67,323,000	11.1
Arkansas	6½	8,261,907	131,784,000	†
California	3	39,983,955	1,340,137,000	11.8
Colorado	4	6,009,533	152,324,000	6.3
Connecticut	3	5,671,844	263,781,000	6.1
Delaware	4	1,481,819	42,948,000	8.7
Florida	7	17,896,972	256,609,000	8.9
Georgia	6	15,771,723	264,617,000	10.5
Idaho	5	3,124,297	63,743,000	11.2
Illinois	3	30,385,382	1,015,019,000	4.5
Indiana	4	19,262,319	472,010,000	7.6
Iowa	3	11,549,118	386,489,000	3.1
Kansas	3	8,961,190	295,308,000	4.0
Kentucky	5	9,835,918	201,324,000	9.2
Louisiana	5	9,416,969	186,201,000	4.4
Maine	4	4,572,827	114,532,000	3.3
Maryland	4	8,278,025	204,850,000	4.7
Massachusetts	3	17,334,090	584,233,000	3.1
Michigan	3	22,790,561	767,987,000	9.9
Minnesota	3	11,362,258	374,701,000	3.6
Mississippi	6	7,512,370	123,291,000	9.4
Missouri	2	9,845,301	489,350,000	4.1
Montana	5	3,844,542	77,393,000	5.6
Nebraska	5	9,808,734	219,165,000	2.3
Nevada	4	962,040	24,046,000	7.6
New Hampshire	4	2,868,166	71,992,000	4.9
New Jersey	3	18,205,102	594,432,000	4.7
New Mexico	5	2,877,605	57,987,000	13.4
New York	4	56,311,245	1,495,863,000	2.2
North Carolina	6	19,147,015	305,579,000	11.7
North Dakota	3	2,323,387	78,877,000	4.6
Ohio	4	39,169,151	965,340,000	6.0
Oklahoma	4	11,877,151	299,593,000	10.8
Oregon	5	7,942,853	160,434,000	10.7
Pennsylvania	4	40,708,840	1,171,439,000	5.2
Rhode Island	2	2,106,204	106,133,000	3.2
South Carolina	6	8,584,144	143,014,000	11.2
South Dakota	4	4,315,419	97,415,000	9.2
Tennessee	7	14,966,016	216,386,000	7.3
Texas	4	33,606,085	835,942,000	5.7
Utah	4	2,714,341	69,396,000	10.4
Vermont	4	2,048,645	51,388,000	5.8
Virginia	5	13,340,505	272,160,000	9.1
Washington	5	12,568,379	252,601,000	5.6
West Virginia	4	6,102,941	153,105,000	7.5
Wisconsin	4	16,249,747	405,909,000	5.4
Wyoming	4	1,931,912	47,445,000	7.6
District of Columbia	2	2,197,209	111,983,000	8.6
Total	3.8	$619,677,466	16,264,961,000	6.4

*Includes receipts from dealers licenses, inspection fees and miscellaneous items.
†Figures for 1934 and 1935 not comparable because of change in policy with regard to refunds.

Cessation of Attack On Utilities Would Aid Trade, Is Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A reversal in the antagonistic federal policy toward the electric power industry would release a constructive force of such a magnitude that the opportunity to restore prosperity would be greatly enhanced, declares the Guaranty Survey in its monthly review of business and financial conditions.

"The situation confronting the industry as a result of government competition and interference has once more been brought to public attention by the suit recently instituted by 19 operating utility companies in the Tennessee Valley area to enjoin the Tennessee Authority from further operation.

"If a resumption of capital expenditures in the electric power industry should occur, it would, in turn, constitute an important factor in the revival of the durable goods industries and in the demand for labor.

"The copper industry, the electrical equipment industry, and the various building material industries would experience a marked increase in the demand for their products; and employment would be aided."

Chile Forbids All Export of Cereals And of Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Two severe commercial embargoes—one in the export and the other in import lines—have been imposed by the Chilean Government. Both reflect the anomalies of international trade today and the slender foundations on which national economies in South America have been based since the depression brought forth existing barriers to free interchange.

An embargo on exports is something unique in these days when it is recognized as fashionable to sell as much and buy as little as possible. Nonetheless, it has become necessary for President Alessandri, instructed by his economic advisers, to ban all shipments of cereals, produce and foodstuffs until further notice.

Commodity Shortage

The ban was a direct sequel to the scramble to realize on everything with a foreign marketable value, prompted especially by the premium on dollar, sterling and franc currency. The country found itself faced overnight with a shortage of vital commodities, and the Government was forced to act when the public protested against the resultant rising prices.

Chiefly affected among the essential products were: wheat, flour, beans potatoes and lentils. The millers alleged the farmers had overshipped wheat, stimulated by cheap peso production costs, a guaranteed government price and export bounties. The Government, cognizant of popular exasperation, imposed an export ban on all foodstuffs. It was rewarded by an immediate whittling-down of retail prices. It issued a reassuring statement regarding the home supply of wheat, which it deemed sufficient.

The export dumping also resulted in a shortage of the best quality fruit, including melons, grapes and peaches, the majority of which had been shipped to the United States. Protests extended higher up the social scale. Wine-drinkers complained that the best of the vintage was shipped away, while epicureans missed their lobsters and oysters, which were sold in increasing quantities to Argentina.

Embargo Affects Coal

Another export embargo affected coal. This was attributed to domestic shortage and increased prices. The state railroads were recently forced to renew their fuel contract on disadvantageous terms. The railroads are the biggest consumers. Chilean coal production averages over 1,500,000 tons annually. The principal foreign market, recently developed, is Argentina, where it provides some measure of competition with British coal.

The Government, however, is more concerned with articles of consumption. A Cabinet council issued the statement that the rise in the cost of food necessities was unjustified, but it resolved on the export ban, which went into immediate effect, to mollify public opinion. It was indicated that speculation was largely to blame. Following this charge many of the foreign importers agreed to suspend sales of coffee, tea, sugar and rice, to break retail attempts at cornering these commodities. The retailers alleged prices increased because of currency fluctuations. The dollar rose 25 to 28 in terms of Chilean pesos.

It was this depreciation of the peso which preceded a drastic ban on imports of luxuries in which automobiles and radios were expressly included.

The World's Business

The Unemployment Problem—Not Monopolized by Industry—Guesses Take Place of Facts

By H. B. E.

The Following Is a Talk Which H. B. E. Broadcast Over the International Shortwave Station WIXAL on June 28

. . . . in a recent speech Mr. Roosevelt said that he would not confuse his discussion—on this very subject of unemployment—by a multitude of figures. I shall have to confuse my own discussion—if you will bear with me—with figures; and I hope you will not be too much confused. The last census of unemployment in the United States was taken in 1930. It showed 3,188,000 unemployed in April of that year. That was the number of persons able to work, used to work, dependent upon work, who could find no work. This, as I recall, was the definition of unemployment which was adopted by the census takers. The figure has been vigorously criticized by economists as an understatement. So let us put it at 5,000,000.

Now since April, 1930, the public has had to be content with the estimates of private organizations. The two upon which most observers lean are those of the American Federation of Labor and the National Industrial Conference Board. However, the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization, now includes in its estimate persons on work relief. Consequently I prefer for talking purposes the figure of the American Federation of Labor.

Both of these bodies are united in picking upon March, 1933, as the low point in joblessness. That was the time, you will recall, when business was paralyzed by the complete closing of all the banks, after a run on those institutions by a fear-struck people, and when there was in process a change of administration in Washington. The American Federation of Labor used to rely upon an estimate of thirteen and a half million jobless for March, 1933. Recently it has changed this estimate—an example, incidentally, of how rough these approximations are. Nowadays the March, 1933, figure is given at no fewer than 15 and a half million, or about one in three of the potential working population. You will obtain from this comparison with conditions in April, 1930, some idea of the kind of depression through which America passed—an army of jobless rising in three years from 5 to 15 and a half million—an army of jobless dependent to a great extent upon charity.

Another three years have gone by. And what do we find today? For March, 1936, the figure is given—again by the American Federation of Labor—at 12 and a half million, or about one in four of the working population. Consequently there has been a reduction in unemployment of 3,000,000 in three years ended March, 1936. Within this period, according to Mr. Roosevelt, "more than 5,000,000 more people were added to the ranks of the employed." The President's statement has been endorsed by the National Industrial Conference Board, which puts the exact figure of reemployed at 5,500,000. How can we reconcile this 5,500,000 of re-employed with the 3,000,000 fewer unemployed reported by the American Federation of Labor? Easily. In the intervening three years there must have been well over 2,000,000 new recruits from the schools and colleges added to the jobless army. They hold up the figure for unemployment, but they do not detract from the figure of re-employment.

So the total of unemployment is around 12,000,000, one in four of the potential working population. This is the picture of American unemployment which is spread all over the world. America is held to have the worst unemployment condition of any nation. We read that America has struck a permanent core of unemployment. If we compare this figure of 12,000,000 today with 5,000,000 in April, 1930, the picture, on its face, certainly looks black.

* * *

Now take the picture of rising business. I will not confuse you any further with figures. I will just say that industrial production today is virtually back at the level reached in April, 1930. But to those who look at the steep rise in unemployment with gloom, this extra piece of information simply makes the picture look blacker. There is business recovery, but the machine is doing the jobs that men formerly did. The sight of rising business and an apparently stationary figure of unemployment confirms many people in their fears.

Rising business and a stationary situation as regards unemployment, however, were inevitable for *some time to come* in the march out of depression. Why?

First, American industry during the depression worked on part time. When business came back, employers were able to put part time men on full time. Thus a bigger output could be obtained without adding to the labor force.

Second, employers and employees contributed to retain on their jobs a larger number of employees than were actualy needed. Among employers such a retention of surplus labor was regarded as a charitable undertaking — undertaken in response to government appeals and the nationwide campaign to sustain the unemployed. Employees, too, "shared the work," as the movement was called. Now what was the result when we moved out of the valley of depression? Some of this spare labor carried on industry's pay rolls has been put to work, thereby again adding to output but not to labor force. In other cases the spare labor has been dropped, thereby adding to the ranks of the unemployed. There has been more willingness to drop spare labor, especially in the case of the older workers, since the relief of the unemployed has become the business of government under the present Administration.

In citing these factors I am merely trying to justify my view that rising business and stationary unemployment may be reconcilable *up to a certain point* without invoking the specter of the machine.

Now let us look at the figures again. 12,000,000 unemployed! In my opinion they provide a picture that is less bad, both relatively and absolutely, than it is popularly held to be.

* * *

First as to the relative situation—relatively as to 1930. Remember that it is only in recent years that America has acknowledged the existence of an unemployment problem. Yet it has always had unemployment of some sort. Just think of the small army of seasonal workers, for instance. In the 1930 census these were not classified as unquestionably unemployed. Now they are included in the estimates, now they are entitled to unemployment relief. Part-time workers, too, are obtaining unemployment relief, and presumably find their way on to the estimates of unemployment. The casuals rate a place, also. Then an American does not feel the same inhibition as he used to do either in avowing his unemployment or insisting upon his title to unemployment relief. In many cases, moreover, family care has been abandoned for government care. This has been particularly noticeable among the so-called white-collar class, who, moreover, have been driven on to the relief rolls by the depletion of savings. Such depletion of savings takes time after the first onset of depression.

Secondly, the absoluteness of the 12,000,000 picture is under question. I can give no other picture. Nor can anybody else. But I cannot believe that the rise in industrial output is at yet unaccompanied by a much sharper rise in re-employment than the American Federation of Labor gives. I am confirmed in this view by industrial statistics. So for a moment let us take our eyes off the 12,000,000 picture. Let us look at this other picture—the picture of industrial statistics. I have already told you that it tells a story of rising production.

Has this been accomplished by machines without men or by machines with men? Industrial statistics say: by machines with men. Rising output is accompanied by rising re-employment. The figures are put out by the government department of labor statistics. They show that the index of industrial employment has reached the highest level recorded since October, 1930. In other words, the man is getting back his job. It is not being taken away by the machine. If you require another proof, consider this: the most mechanized industry in the United States is the automobile industry. And this is the industry that shows the sharpest rise in re-employment. The least mechanized industry is the building industry, and there you have the great bulk of the industrial unemployment.

* * *

Now we can go back to our 12,000,000 picture. Look at it now in detail—in industry, on the farm, in the service occupations.

A New York newspaper, the Sun, dissatisfied with the lack of data on unemployment, has been conducting a thoroughgoing survey into industrial unemployment—that is, unemployment in manufacturing, transportation, communication, trade, and mining. In these categories it finds that industrial unemployment is 3 millions. And yet the impression is that the bulk of the unemployed are in industry. The fact is that I doubt very seriously whether all those who are now called unemployed in the United States would be so regarded in other countries. Take the farm population, for instance. Jobs on the farm, in the nature of things, are sporadic; but the object of the Roosevelt Administration is to care for everybody in need, and need can be stretched over the entire borderline between unemployment and employment. Here is an interesting contrast for you: In the farm State of Wyoming there were 2000 relief cases in November, 1933. There are now nearly five times that number, 8500. In the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, on the contrary, the employees in 1929 were 43,095. Now they are 49,609.

So we find, contrary to the general impression, that the bulk of the unemployment seems to be in agriculture, domestic service, and professional service. And yet I agree with the President that we must look to industry to re-employ them. How? Certainly not by "plowing under" the machine, but by increasing its use in industry. The machine has to be made; that gives rise to more employment. The machine produces goods more cheaply; that (in the absence of monopoly) adds more purchasing power to the people, and this in turn adds to demand and consequently to employment in meeting it. . . .

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Bankers Nominate Chicago Executive I. B. A. President

CHICAGO — Edward B. Hall, head of Harris, Hall & Co., of this city, has been nominated by the governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America to be president of the association for the 1936-37 year, according to an announcement through the association's office by Orrin G. Wood of Estabrook & Co., Boston, president of the association.

Selection of officers by the board is tantamount to election since, they have always been approved at the annual conventions. The next convention is to be held Dec. 2 to 6, in Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Hall, who was born in Ishpeming, Mich., has been in the investment business since 1909, when he entered the bond department of Harris Trust and Savings Bank, of which he became vice-president in 1929. He is chairman of the finance committee and treasurer of the Investment Bankers Association.

Other nominations are as follows:

For executive vice-president, Alden H. Little, Chicago, to succeed himself.

For vice-presidents: Earle Baile of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York; Rudolph J. Eichler of Bateman, Eichler & Co., Los Angeles; James J. Minot Jr. of Jackson & Curtis, Boston; Claude C. Rives Jr. of the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans; Cloud Wampler of Lawrence Stern & Co., Inc., Chicago.

For treasurer: D. T. Richardson of Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc., Chicago, to succeed himself.

For secretary: Robert Stevenson 3d of Chicago.

For governors (one year term, expiring in 1937): Francis E. Frothingham of Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston; J. Howard Arthur of the First National Bank at Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh; Ben B. Ehrlichman of Drumheller, Ehrlichman & White, Seattle; George S. Stevenson of Stevenson, Gregory & Co., Hartford; Orrin G. Wood of Estabrook & Co., Boston, ex officio member of next year's board as retiring president.

Two-year term expiring in 1938—Hearn W. Streat of the Banacamerica Blair Corporation, New York.

Three-year term expiring in 1939—Perry E. Hall of Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., New York; John S. Linen of the Chase National Bank, New York; Devereaux C. Josephs of Graham, Parsons & Co., Philadelphia; E. F Connoly of the First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit; Claude W. Wilhide of Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore; Colis Mitchum of Mitchum, Tully & Co., San Francisco; James M. Hutton Jr. of W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati; John A. Prescott of the Prescott, Wright Snider Company, Kansas City; Harold E. Wood of Harold E. Wood & Co., St. Paul.

Buick to Construct Five New Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Buick Motor Company announces that construction will start immediately on five new buildings in Flint, Mich., to cost $1,500,000. Growing manufacturing activities made the expansion necessary.

"Not long ago," says the report, "the company completed a $15,000,000 factory rehabilitation and expansion program in preparation for the production of 1936 models. Since these cars were introduced these facilities have been taxed to the limit and the need for more space and greater capacity is urgent."

In 1933 Buick's sales were 43,000 units; in 1934, 65,000, and in 1935, 107,000. Estimated sales for this year are 170,000 cars.

Power Output Makes Another New High

By the Associated Press

New York, July 1

ACTUAL electrical production, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, totaled 2,029,639,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 1.2 per cent over production of 2,005,243,000 in the previous week, which was also a new high, and an increase of 14.5 per cent over the output of 1,772,138,000 in the same week in 1935.

The same set of factors that have operated to keep production at peak levels during the past several weeks was mainly responsible for the current showing. These included heavy consumption by steel mills and heavy pumping operations in some sections of the West where there has been a lack of moisture.

All major geographical centers reported gains over a year ago. The percentage increase follow: New England, 13.9; Middle Atlantic, 10.7; Central Industrial, 21.0; West Central, 16.3; Southern States, 16.6; Rocky Mountain, 27.7, and Pacific Coast, 10.5.

Bank Forms New Credit Unit To Aid Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Manufacturers Trust Company has formed an industrial credit division to make advances to manufacturers selling products on which loans have been insured under the National Housing Act, it is stated. The bank will lend its funds against deferred payment notes covering sales made by the manufacturer to users of equipment, machinery and other products.

It was reported by the FHA that its experience with this class of paper had been "highly satisfactory," losses in two years having been held to less than one-half of 1 per cent.

The new industrial credit division will be a "permanent facility" of the Manufacturers Trust, as a means of "creating a ready market for existing paper held by that institution and for any new paper, whether it be eligible or not under the Federal Government's plant-modernization credit insurance plan, providing that all aspects of such risks are acceptable." Eligible items will continue to be insured with the FHA.

"Paper will be purchased at rates commensurate with the credit standing of the manufacturer, which will in many instances enable him to quote his customers a more reasonable charge than the maximum rates provided under the FHA plan," officials of the federal agency explained. "Collection service will be made to fit the individual needs of each account and will be designed to serve the seller's best interest in building up the good-will of his customers through the use of banking facilities."

Tax Law Expected To Increase Dividends

One of the most important effects of the Revenue Act of 1936 will be the inauguration of more liberal dividend policies, declared the United Business Service of Boston.

Companies must either distribute substantially all of their earnings or pay higher taxes to the Federal Treasury. The service lists over 100 companies which are likely to increase, resume, or initiate dividend payments.

Besides bringing about larger dividends on common stocks, it is expected that the new tax bill will speed the payment of arrearages on cumulative preferred stocks and the resumption of dividends on noncumulative preferreds.

Nat'l City Bank To Call in Stock Held by the RFC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retirement of its $50,000,000 preferred stock, bulk of which is held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is announced by the National City Bank of New York. The date of retirement is set for Aug. 1.

The financial community was generally surprised at the decision which follows closely upon the action of the Chase National Bank in retiring a similar amount of its preferred stock last month. It is the last of the large banks of New York which have been obligated to the RFC.

James H. Perkins, chairman of the bank board, announced the approval of the plan by the directors yesterday.

Mr. Perkins declared:

"After giving effect to this retirement, the bank will have capital stock of $77,500,000, surplus of $42,500,000 and undivided profits of approximately $10,000,000, and the annual dividend requirements on the preferred stock amounting currently to about $1,750,000 will be eliminated.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the complete and helpful co-operation which has characterized our entire relationship with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its chairman, Mr. Jesse H. Jones."

The figures for surplus which Mr. Perkins gave in his letter compared with a surplus of $30,000,000 reported by the bank in its statement of March 4 last. This gain of $12,000,000 in surplus will in part replace the reduction in capital funds incident to the repayment of the preferred stock. On the basis of Mr. Perkins's figures the capital funds of the bank, after giving effect to the retirement of the preferred stock, will amount to $130,000,000, a reduction of more than $38,000,000 from the $168,444,500 of capital funds reported on March 4 last.

The National City Bank issued its preferred stock in January, 1934, at which time it reduced its common stock capital by $46,500,000 from $124,000,000 to the present figure of $77,500,000 by reducing the par value of the shares from $20 to $12.50. Preferred stockholders of the bank took up $907,000, leaving $49,093,000 to be purchased by the RFC.

Standard Oil, N. J., Offers an Exchange For Colonial Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has announced it had filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering shares of capital stock it proposes to offer in exchange for shares of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company.

If the registration statement becomes effective on or before Aug. 1, the Jersey company will offer one share of its stock for 2¼ shares of Colonial stock. The offer will remain open until Oct. 15.

Standard already owns a large majority of Colonial Beacon stock, which it acquired some years ago in a similar offer. There are appoximately 60,000 shares of the Colonial company's stock outstanding.

The Colonial company operates a general oil refining and marketing business throughout the East and has a modern refinery at Everett, Mass.

AAA Spends Millions To Aid Dairy Market

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The AAA reports it had spent approximately $24,400,000 for removal of 162,000,000 pounds of surplus dairy products from regular market channels. It began the surplus removal program in August, 1933.

Since that time it has purchased 71,949,500 pounds of butter, 19,027,500 pounds of cheese, 17,955,700 pounds of dry skim milk and 53,186,300 pounds of evaporated milk.

The purchases were turned over to relief agencies, The most recent purchases by the AAA were 1,241,450 pounds of roller-process dry skim milk bought on bids awarded June 15. The milk will be delivered from June 27 to Aug. 8.

The AAA said the purchasing program had restored a more normal supply situation in the dairy industry, established the farm price of fluid milk on a firmer basis, and aided dairy farmers co-operatives in efforts to stabilize milk marketing conditions.

Steel Production Still Higher At 71½ P. C. Rate

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Iron Age reported today steel ingot production this week is fractionally higher at 71½ per cent of capacity.

The increase, the magazine said, is explained by attempts of producers to make up for the loss of production on the July 4 national holiday. Output for the week will naturally fall well below the preceding six-day period, it was said.

Commenting on the first six months of 1936, the periodical estimated output of about 21,800,000 tons, which was above first half output in eight of the last 15 years. Average six months' production in that period amounted to 18,890,000 tons.

The total was 85 per cent of average first half output in the so-called boom years of 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and was far above the average for the last five depression years. It also topped by a comfortable margin the average first half production in the 1921-1925 period.

"While the trend over the next six months is difficult to forecast," the trade journal said, "the full year seems certain to be the best since 1930."

The magazine's composite price of finished steel has been advanced 50 cents a net ton to 2.122 cents a pound and will increase an additional 74 cents a ton next week when higher prices on bars, plates and shapes become effective. The pig iron index is unchanged at $18.84 a gross ton.

The scrap price average has been raised 21 cents to $12.96 a gross ton.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.191 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Yield on the new 273-day Treasury bill issue totaling $50,015,000, bids for which have just been accepted, is equal to 0.191 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

The Treasury tenders were for $50,000,000 and the total amount applied for was $154,933,000. The issue is dated July 1, 1936, and will mature March 31, 1937.

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Radio's Part in the Molding Of World Relations Is Studied

Radio Comment

With attention centered upon the force of public opinion in determining international relations today, the increasingly important place of radio in helping to mold public opinion is being studied in several nations. The American State Department and the British Foreign Office are reported to be especially concerned with this question.

American observers are noting the remarkable system of directive shortwave broadcasts, featuring music interspersed with news, which Germany has arranged for South American listeners in an effort to gain a better trade foothold in South America.

The British have intimated that shortwave broadcasts from Italy may have had some part in fomenting uprisings in Palestine, India and Egypt.

Russia's efficient propaganda broadcasts are well known, and now Japan is currently reported to be laying plans for worldwide broadcasting with the intention of heightening national prestige and increasing export trade.

Such programs, designed for the ears of nations outside the country of origin are usually directional and are given in the language of the listeners for whom they are intended.

The League of Nations has called a meeting in Geneva next September for a world agreement to promote peace by radio by prohibiting broadcasts from one country which might tend to incite people in other countries to violence, aiming directly at such broadcasts as those from the Munich station several years ago which led to the Putsch in Austria in which Chancellor Dollfuss was assassinated.

On the part of the United States, the State Department has before it Secretary Hull's proposal to the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo several years ago for a powerful shortwave station in Washington from which news and entertainment might be broadcast on a regular scale to Latin America.

Britain several years ago established its Empire radio service on a grand scale for broadcasts to the colonies and dominions on regular schedules fixed according to the time zones of the country of destination. News and programs in English are broadcast from London and either rebroadcast locally or picked up direct by shortwave set owners.

To a lesser extent the French, Dutch and Belgians have been pursuing this method of binding their colonies more closely to the motherland. Normally, their broadcasts are in the mother tongue only. The Germans and Italians broadcast not merely in German and Italian but in other languages. The Germans, for example, are shooting their broadcasts into Latin America in Spanish, English and French as well as German.

Shortwave Programs

All time is eastern standard for convenience in calculation.

Sunday, July 5

Boston— 10:12 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL. 19.67m, 15.25meg.
Moscow—1 30 p. m.—Review of the week; listeners' questions; news. RNE, 19.7m, 15.2meg
Caracas—5.30 p m.—Light classical music YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg
Boston 6 p m Rebroadcast on Christian Science W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p m.—Program for Central and South America. PCJ. 31 2m, 9 59meg
Madrid 7 p. m.—Program for English-speaking listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:15 p. m.—Kreisler recital: Adila Fachiri, violinist GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.; GSF, 19.8m 15 14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—7:30 p m.—Music and poetry. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg
London—9:52 p. m.—New Georgian Trio GSD 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9 58meg
Paris—10 p. m.—News in English. FPA4, 25 6m, 11 72meg
Hamburg—10 p m "Atlantic Nocturne" CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg; CRCX, Toronto, 49.3m, 6.09meg

Monday, July 6

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9 57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—The Plan for the Reconstruction of Moscow. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m. 9.57meg
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Japanese drama. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25 45m, 11.79meg
Berlin—6 p. m.—Beethoven's Scottish Songs DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—Selections from opera "Le Astuzie Di Bartolo" (The Astuteness of Bartolo), talk, "The Importance of the Census After the First Ascertainments" 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg
Madrid—7 p. m.—News and review. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg
London—7:15 p. m.—Tynwald Ceremony, from the Isle of Man. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15 14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Germans Out Yonder." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Tovar Brothers, duet. YV2RC 51.7m, 5.80meg
London—9 p. m.—Jack Hart and His Band; Tommy Handley, comedian. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg

Tuesday, July 7

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 11.79meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5:15 p. m.—"Famous Musicians." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg
London—5:30 p. m.—French-Canadian Poems. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; time signal; Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg
London—7:25 p. m.—"Imperial Affairs," H. V. Hodson. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"A Generation's Changes in Germany." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London 9 p m.—Vancouver Boys' Band GSD, 25 5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg
Paris—10:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Montreal—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg; CRCX, Toronto, 49.3m, 6.09meg

Wednesday, July 8

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Relay from Paris Opera. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.8meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m. 9 57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—A Visit to the Institute for the Protection of Mother and Child. RNE, 25m 12meg.
Boston—5 p. m. "The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News bulletins in English Symphonic concert. Talk by Prof. A. De Masi on present events. Violin concert. 2RO, 31.1m. 9.63meg
London—6 p. m.—The Crystal Palace Band: March, Pomp and Circumstance. GSP, 19 , 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m. 15.14meg; G 31.3m. 9.58meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg
London—9:10 p. m.—"Raffles of Singapore": drama. GSP, 19.6m. 15.31meg; GSP, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Rococo Glamour." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—Recital of European Folk Songs. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Thursday, July 9

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—News and Opinion. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL 25.45m. 11.79meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Views From Soviet Capitol RNE, 31.5m, 9.5meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; time signal; Uncle Gordon's program. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Hallo girls and boys!" DJD, 25.4m, 11 77meg.
Caracas—7:45 p. m.—Venezuelan Songs Contest. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
London—9 p. m.—"Late Extra!": feature on London newspaper. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
London—9:55 p. m.—"The Blue Peter": comic opera. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Friday, July 10

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Historical Talk: "The July Days of 1917." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rio de Janeiro—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour. PRF5, 31.6m, 9.50meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Spanish Home Program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Paris—5:45 p. m.—Concert from Radio Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera "Tenufa"; "Rome's Midnight Voice," Miss Amy Bernardy; Neapolitan songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—"English Humorists." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m. 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; time signal, Spanish Lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Views from Soviet Capitol RNE, 31.5m. 9.5meg.
Berlin—8.30 p. m.—"For Singing on the Water." DJD. 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—Callender's Senior Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg

Saturday, July 11

Huizen, Netherlands—9 a. m.—Radio Revue. FHI, 16.8m, 17.77meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m. 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Road House." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; time signal; travel talk. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Views From Soviet Capitol. RNE, 31.5m, 9.5meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Venezuelan Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
London—9:55 p. m.—Commentary on the King's Cup Air Race, from Hatfield Aerodrome. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Regina—12 midnight—Swing orchestra. CURO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Noted Mantelpieces Of London Adelphi Bring Good Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A sum of £2200 was realized from the sale of the Adam mantelpieces, paneling and moldings in Adelphi Terrace where until recently the European bureau of The Christian Science Publishing Society was housed in Nos. 1 and 2. Two fine marble mantelpieces in Nos. 3 and 4 fetched £200 apiece and another £126. A painted pine chimney piece from David Garrick's home in No. 5 sold for 86 guineas.

The doorway of No. 10 with its original iron grille on the fanlight where Mr. G. Bernard Shaw used to live is to go to the Victoria and Albert Museum, as is the handsome ceiling from No. 5.

A length of the original iron railing flanking the doorway of No. 10 is also to go to the museum, all of these items having been purchased by the National Art-Collection Fund.

This sale rings down the curtain on Adelphi Terrace, the windows of which have looked over the River Thames for nearly 200 years. At present nothing definite has been announced as to what class of building will next occupy this historic site.

Storks for England Hatched by Herons From German Eggs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HASLEMERE, Eng.—An experiment with storks is being carried out this year by the Haslemere Natural History Society in cooperation with the German bird-watching station at Rossitten in East Prussia.

The latter is sending a dozen storks' eggs which will be placed in herons' nests near some Kentish marshland. It is hoped that the young storks will be successfully reared as they and herons feed on much the same kind of food.

Later on in the summer a batch of young semifledged storks are to be sent over, which will be placed in artificial nests in the same district in Kent and fed by hand until they are fit to fend for themselves.

All the birds will be specially ringed before their migratory flight to Africa in the autumn, and it is hoped that new information will be gathered as to the routes taken. It is also hoped that some of them will return to England to nest next year. An appeal is made to gunners not to shoot these birds, and also for information as to their movements.

Committee Asks Justice For Scottsboro Defendants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Scottsboro Committee, composed of some of the State's leading citizens, with Dr. Henry M. Edmunds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, as chairman, has been formed to obtain Alabama counsel for the nine Negro defendants in the Scottsboro case. The matter has been taken up with the Alabama Bar Association, of which H. Files Crenshaw of Montgomery, is president.

The purpose of the committee, as expressed by Dr. Edmunds, is to rid the case of all extraneous and personal issues and to see that the defendants are given a fair and impartial trial.

Welsh Coal Mines Show Loss Due To League Sanctions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—Britain's rift with Italy is seen as the major cause of the South Wales coal mines' loss of £163,260 shown in the report for the area in the first quarter of 1936. The figure compares with a profit of £262,217 in the first three months of 1935.

Since the trade depression South Wales, which has been one of the biggest coal exporting areas in the world, has been fighting a desperate battle against foreign import restrictions and a limited home market. The sanctions situation was a final blow and in the first four months of this year only 33,000 tons of coal were exported from Britain to Italy compared with 1,462,000 in the corresponding period of 1935.

Germany, Poland, Turkey and Soviet Russia have benefited in consequence and it has been realized that unless an improvement in Anglo-Italian relations is brought about soon the market will be lost irretrievably.

South Wales exporters, however, haev lately been expressing more optimism about a resumption of some of the trading with Italy.

Another international complication has been political unrest in Spain. It was so difficult to obtain payment for coal in anything much under a year, that many South Wales exporters decided they could not continue such business. Barter and compensation trade enable Germany and Poland to fill some of Spain's demands. But certain British sellers are now demanding formation of an international coal cartel to allot quotas to all leading coal exporting countries.

The accounts of the Welsh mines for the period under review reveal costs of production 6½d. higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. This was partly due to higher wages and partly to the increase of other costs as the result of short-time working at the collieries.

An improvement in the home coal trade was attributed to greater activity in the heavier engineering industries.

Paris to Bar Italy's Annexation Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

enant and said that the League had failed in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict because its intervention was tardy and inadequate.

"I refuse to accept a League which would be purely academic," he said. "The Covenant, on the contrary, must be strengthened and adapted to the present-day world.

France Pledges Aid

"France pledges her word she will help make collective security a reality."

The French Premier said that he was convinced the tremendous weight of armaments would increase risks in working out collective security and that, therefore, the only satisfactory solution lay in removing the possibility of war by a general disarmament.

France, said M. Blum, was dedicated to the search for peace and, consequently had not resorted to arms when Germany put troops into the Rhineland. However, he gave notice:

"France preferred peace procedure, but things would be different if anyone dared attack France on her own soil.

"Dice of War"

"Certain states are shaking the dice of war, seeking an advantage over those who have abandoned war as a means of increasing their dominions."

He said that he had faith, however, in the future, declaring he believed the recent Italian note to the League and Germany's expected reply to the questions of Locarno Treaty signatories would serve as a basis for the reconstruction of Europe.

South Africa Denounces

A vigorous denunciation of the great powers for the collapse of sanctions by the South African delegate, Mr. te Water, stirred the Assembly.

Mr. te Water recalled "the noble protestations of Britain's Foreign Secretary (then Sir Samuel Hoare) which seemed to the whole world the essence and spirit of the new age, because he called for collective maintenance of the Covenant and resistance to acts of unprovoked aggression."

The delegate declared that the League Covenant was falling to pieces because 50 nations, led by three of the most powerful, "are about to declare it powerless to protect the weakest from destruction."

South Africa Firm

Renunciation of sanctions, he added, will shatter for generations all international confidence and all hope of realizing world peace.

Mr. te Water announced that South Africa was prepared to maintain sanctions, which step alone, he said, would maintain the League as an instrument of security.

Vincent Massey of Canada told the delegates that continuation of an ineffective economic pressure upon Italy would be worse than useless.

Canada, he said, does not accept the idea that League members should resort to compulsion, including war, for the reason that such a step might lead to serious disturbances.

"There is no alternative," he added, "but for Canada to support the discontinuance of sanctions."

League in Difficult Position as Result Of Negus's Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 1—The voice of France, heard today in the Assembly, proposed amnesty for the past, on condition that the nations work together for a better future.

Premier Léon Blum accepted the Italian memorandum as definitely conciliatory and hopes that the German response would also be a starting-point for reconstruction.

In a forceful, well-reasoned address he declared that France's will to peace is unanimous.

Premier Blum excluded no regime from French friendship. But he said there is grave apprehension in France as to the present conditions. War was now acknowledged as a possibility in Europe.

The League, M. Blum said, had failed to prevent aggression. This was not due to the Covenant but to its tardy equivocal application. He said the powers would not consent to a revision which would reduce the League to a mere academic body. On the contrary they must render it more efficacious in future and make collective security a reality.

Disarm for Peace

Yet he warned that peace founded on a coalition of superior force could not be a durable instrument. It was a cruel dilemma to go to the extreme of war to save peace. But, though it might be necessary to run the risk of war for the indivisible peace in overarmed Europe, the sole permanent solution was disarmament. Though collective security was a condition of disarmament, it was also true that disarmament was a condition of collective security. The powers must ask nations whether they would work for reconstruction. M. Blum expressed the conviction that none would refuse.

In the Assembly, which had already decided to choose what it considered the lesser of two evils in the Ethiopian matter, and in which already highly deplorable incidents have occurred the pronouncements of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and of the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinoff, which were to follow Premier Blum's speech, were awaited with anxious interest.

After the long statement of Haile Selassie denouncing the powers not only for their betrayal, but for the misleading support which they withdrew at the critical moment; it was difficult to give a satisfactory explanation of the unhappy policy of the League in the Ethiopian affair.

Italy's Astute Move

The desire of the Italian Government to hold out an olive branch to the League was sufficiently shown in the memorandum which offered periodical reports to the League on the progress in East Africa, as though Ethiopia were a mandated territory. It was an astute bid for League approval, calculated to save the face of the Assembly. Judging by it alone, the reader might be tempted to suppose that Italy had throughout sought a pacific solution and the Negus had persistently refused.

On careful analysis, however, it is obvious that the Italian promises lack precision. There is no acceptance of obligations throughout the report. There is no engagement not to recruit black troops but merely the suggestion that Italy is disposed to agree to the "principle" of such abstention. Equality of commercial treatment of other countries is not contained in the note, but only equitable treatment. In short, despite the polite form of the communication, there remains the brutal fact of the complete annexation.

Fascist Action Ill-Timed

Even the good effect of this declaration was shattered by the inexcusable attack of a number of Italian journalists, who greeted the appearance of the Negus with catcalls, whistles and insults. That scene in the Assembly, which deeply shocked every delegation, is unprecedented in the annals of the League.

For several minutes the Negus was prevented from speaking and tumult reigned in the press gallery. There were counter manifestations of sympathy for the unfortunate monarch. Finally on the invitation of officials, police entered the building—which is regarded as extraterritorial—and the disturbers of the peace were ejected.

What Can Be Done?

Whether any charge can be sustained against them appears to be rather a fine point of law, since the hall for this purpose cannot be considered as a public place and moreover it may be thought better not to prolong the painful international incident.

There is unanimous condemnation of the ill-mannered manifestation, which has largely dissipated the favorable impression which the delegates were eager to receive from the official Italian document.

José Maria Cantilo's statement for Argentina, while not culminating in a resolution, was sternly worded. It left no doubt that Argentina declines to recognize the territorial conquest and implies that if this last is not applied by the League, Argentina may be compelled to resign.

As for the Negus, although handicapped by the necessity of making a long discourse in a language which was not understood, he proclaimed the truth in striking phrases. He evoked the horrors of the gas warfare against which he was not able to fight and he severely reproached the great powers of the League, affirming that there had been not an impossibility but a refusal to stop aggression.

Problem of Collective Security

The problem of Ethiopia was a problem of collective security. The very existence of the League was involved.

The Negus made a supreme appeal to the Assembly, but in his wounded pride there was a pathetic sense of resignation to the decisions which now appear inevitable.

The League members in the hall when he spoke and the public massed outside gave him as he passed in dignified state the warmest ovation. But what had they done or what will they do now to help the fallen monarch?

Italy's Press Minister Backs Fascist Disturbers

ROME, July 1 (AP)—Italy's Minister of Nations Assembly.

The Minister, Dino Alfieri, telegraphed the Italian Consul at Geneva:

"My personal salutes, sympathy and backing for the Italian journalists who were imprisoned like ister of Press and Propaganda threw the full weight of his personal support today behind Italian newspapermen arrested for yesterday's demonstration in the League malefactors because they did not restrain their disdain for a grave offense to our country—culpable of taking its 1000-year-old civilization to a country of slaves and barbarians."

The Italian Journalist Syndicate, at the same time, prepared a demonstration to protest the Geneva arrests.

The Italian Government today ordered a protest to Switzerland against the arrest of the eight Italian newspapermen who hissed Haile Selassie in the League Assembly yesterday.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

gas and gunfire, nor when he reminded certain states of their "forgotten" pledges of financial assistance.

There was dignity in his step as he mounted the rostrum—not even catcalls and mechanical noisemakers from the Italian section of the press gallery disturbed his outward calm.

"I have been fighting the cause of all small countries against the greed of a powerful invader," he said. "Outside the Kingdom of the Lord, there is no nation which is greater than another. God and history will remember your judgment."

Léon Blum, the voice of France in the assembly, declared the will of his nation for peace—with everyone. He pointed out that the League had failed to prevent aggression and that in the future it must be rendered more efficacious.

Argentina's statement was sternly worded. She will decline to recognize territorial conquest and if other League members do not follow suit she "may be compelled to resign."

Inheritance Tax—Balances State's Budget

New Jersey today balanced her books for the fiscal year 1935-36—and found a cash balance of $14,800,000—thanks to a recently collected inheritance tax item of $15,600,000.

Every indication a month ago pointed to a budget in the red for this year. Some 14,000 unemployed were cut from relief rolls in April to chop expenses, but their representatives cost the State money when they "camped out" in the Capitol Building. In May a federal board approved savings on a new old-age plan, but new indigents called for $512,000 extra.

So far, the State has managed to hold on to most of its check collected from the John T. Dorrance estate for inheritance tax.

But it isn't boasting because executors of the estate paid a similar tax in Pennsylvania, which means two states levied taxes on a man's estate and are apparently getting away with it. New Jersey has $10,503,-915 more than she had last year at this time.

Cosmic Rays—Not Affected by New Star

Experiments carried on at the California Institute of Technology indicate no increase in cosmic ray effects which can be ascribed to the recently discovered "new star" or nova.

The work was conducted by Dr. H. Victor Neher, cosmic ray specialist and associate of Dr. Robert A. Millikan.

On the theory that if cosmic ray intensity was heightened by the new star, this should vary with the earth's rotation, Dr. Neher took cosmic ray counts at various hours during the height of the nova's maximum luminosity, says an Associated Press dispatch.

He reported he found no increase in intensity when the star was at a point overhead, and no decrease was noted when it dropped close to the horizon.

A report received from Dr. J. Clay, Dutch physicist, three weeks before the discovery of the exploding star, showed a stronger than normal cosmic ray intensity from the direction where it was later found. This gave rise to speculation that the rays might have outdistanced the light of the star in reaching the earth.

Panama Canal—Has Increased Business

Good business marked the fiscal year 1935-36 for the Panama Canal.

An estimated 5377 ships passed through, paying $23,460 in tolls, it was reported through the Associated Press today.

These figures mark a 3.8 per cent gain in transits and a 0.7 per cent gain in tolls compared with the previous year.

A 16.7 per cent increase in the number of ships and 13.7 per cent in tolls were noted in the last six months over the first half of the fiscal year.

The 1935-36 figures are lower by 14.5 per cent in transits and 13.5 per cent in revenue compared with the peak year ending in 1929.

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At Last! A Memorial To the Prize Wanderers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A monument to the memory of Ulysses has just been erected by Professor Doerpfeld, the head of the German Institute at Athens, who is responsible for numerous resultful archaeological researches and excavations in Greece.

At his own expense Professor Doerpfeld has had the memorial placed on the Rock of Nymphs, near the village of Nydri in Leucadia, the island which he identifies with ancient Ithaca, the fatherland and kingdom of the hero of Homer's Odyssey.

The monument is in the form of an obelisk bearing the inscription in Greek: Mnimeion tou Odyseos, Vrachos Nymphon, Omiriki Ithaki. A very beautiful park has been laid out about the obelisk which can be seen from the nearby islands and the shores of the mainland.

London Displays Painting Of Virginia Negro Artist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 1—G. Ben Johnson, Richmond Negro artist and mail carrier, is the only American painter whose work was chosen for exhibition in the eighth annual exhibition of the British Empire Society of Arts held in June at London.

The Johnson painting is called "Zerah, an Ethiopian Warrior." A Richmond model posed for the warrior, who is shown driving a chariot. Mr. Johnson has sold a painting to a museum in Louisville, Ky.; two are hung at the Texas Centennial Exposition, and he is sending two pieces to Bar Harbor, Maine, for display this summer.

Local Classified Advertising

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CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST preferred; under 40; calm disposition; thoroughly understands taking charge and economically operating country house; 2 servants; supervise and willing cooperate every way; should speak French fluently, assist piano practice, some tutoring, careful automobile operator (at least three years driving), act as counsel 3 daughters, eldest 16; woman with all above qualifications, offered pleasing environment, dignified salary, steady position. Write qualifications, experience in detail, age. P. O. Box 475, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

WIDOW living in pleasant Commonwealth Avenue apartment requires services of a woman housekeeper-cook who can drive car; pre

EVERY evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor; we gain the strength of the temptation we resist.—EMERSON.

Daily Features

THE test of a vocation is the love of the drudgery it involves.
—LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A MONITOR reader in Prague, Czechoslovakia, sent the following message, just as it appears below, without further comment. At first it did look a bit like Czechoslovakian, but a few moments' deciphering showed that it was another cryptogram being shared with Monitor readers. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

WG WD UR XSDVILUGWXR

GVDG URH GUBVD EXIV GWEV

GX HWDFXLVI NYQQAV UR-

DOVID UEXRT UHLVIGWDV-

EVRGD GPUR GX HVFWNPVI

"FIZNGVHTIUED."

2. Word Square

A DORCHESTER, Mass., reader submits the following. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down: 1. Whole. 2. Closer. 3. Bengali Poet (1861). 4. Satiric. 5. To rive again. 6. Builds.

3. Letter Changing

HERE'S one from New York City. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change LAMP to POST in 5 moves.

4. How Many Gallons?

A MAN had four bottles which contained four-fifths, five-eighths, three-sevenths, and two-ninths gallons, respectively. What is the least number of gallons of water, expressed by a whole number, that will exactly fill these bottles without waste?

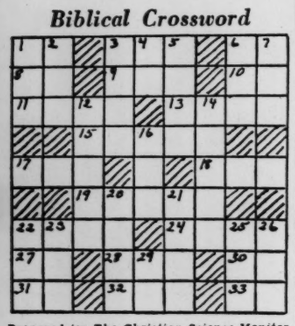
5. Phonetic Rebus

AN OLD-TIME proverb, consisting of five words, is presented phonetically by the rebus below, which was sent in by a Fargo, N. D., reader.

poL pOl POL PoL POl
ST

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Biblical Crossword



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Chief place of Moab
3. "Now the Egyptians are - - -, and not God"
6. King of Egypt with whom Hoshea formed alliance against Assyria
8. Place mentioned in Jer. 46. 25
9. Blessed - - - the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy"
10. Upon
11. Sea known as "Salt Sea" and "Sea of the Plain" in O. T.
13. Sound
15. "He that is faithful in that which is - - - - is faithful also in much"
17. Monkey mentioned in 1 Kings 10:22
18. Father of Hamitic races
19. A son of Abraham
22. God of Phoenicians and Canaanites
24. River alluded to as "the river of Egypt" in Gen. 15:18
27. King of Bashan
28. Returned captive
30. Either
31. You
32. Part of a garment
33. Pronoun

Down

1. Conjunction used at beginning of second verse of Bible.
2. Asahel's fleetness was compared to this animal
3. "And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had - - - -"
4. Son of Jose
5. They were used by fishermen
6. Enoch was so related to Cain
7. "Cast in thy lot among us; let us all have - - - purse"
12. City of Gilead
14. Son of Shemaiah
16. A grandson of Benjamin
20. Father of Hosea
21. City in mountains of Judah
22. Male child
23. Methuselah's is given as 969 years
25. "Who remembered us in our - - - estate: for his mercy endureth for ever"
26. Before
29. "Shew - - thy ways, O Lord; teach - - thy paths"

[Solutions Appear Elsewhere]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Have" doubled (I. H. S.) — The correspondent writes:

There is the case of double *have*. One book on English, published recently, says that nine times out of ten, only one "have" is correct. I seem to have a faint recollection that when the verb expresses earlier action than the infinitive, two *have's* are essential. Of course, one might say, "I should like to have gone" or "I should have liked to go." Some very good writers seem pretty wabbly on this point.

Jespersen, in his notable "Essentials of English Grammar," says:

The following three synonymous expressions may be found exemplified in good writers:

1. I should have liked to see her.
2. I should like to have seen her.
3. I should have liked to have seen her.

We can agree that the three expressions may be found exemplified in good writers, but we submit that there is a different meaning conveyed by each. In the first, for example, the speaker's liking is presumably a thing of the past. In the second, the liking is decidedly in the present.

Since the present infinitive ("to see," in No. 1) represents time coincidental with the principal verb, and the perfect infinitive ("to have seen," in Nos. 2 and 3) represents time earlier than that expressed by the principal verb, we see that in No. 3, the liking, which is now past, was for something that was to have preceded. This so-called double "have," or imaginative perfect infinitive, might better be reserved for the infrequent occasions when the earlier time than the principal verb can be expressed unmistakably. For example: "I should have liked to have seen her before her father appeared." In this sentence the liking is now a thing of the past; and it is a different thought than "I should like to have seen her before her father appeared," in which the liking is a present thing.

For all ordinary purposes, we much prefer Jespersen's second example; for it is mildly flattering, since the young woman must have been so eminently worth seeing that a fleeting glimpse of her even long ago, would still be a pleasant memory.

Let us, then, use the double "have" sparingly; that is, only when the time expressed by the perfect infinitive is definitely earlier than that of the principal verb. Since it is not difficult to express time earlier than that indicated by "I should like," we may safely use the perfect infinitive after it.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

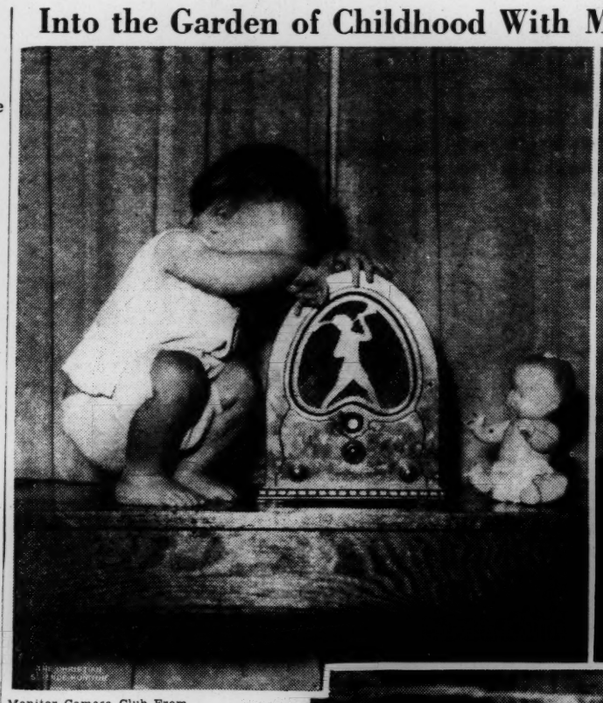
[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Vacuum Cleaning

FOR some time I have thought it might be helpful to some if they knew of the experience of a young man who had tried to sell vacuum cleaners but had not found a very good market.

On trying to sell his machine, he had cleaned many rugs gratis, without securing customers. One day he decided to ask the lady of the house if she would like to hire him to vacuum clean her rugs, upholstered furniture, mattresses, etc. The request was granted. The amount charged was 50 cents an hour, and as the work was satisfactorily done this young man soon worked up a good business, as one customer told another.—Mrs. Maybelle E. M., Springfield, Mass.

Into the Garden of Childhood With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

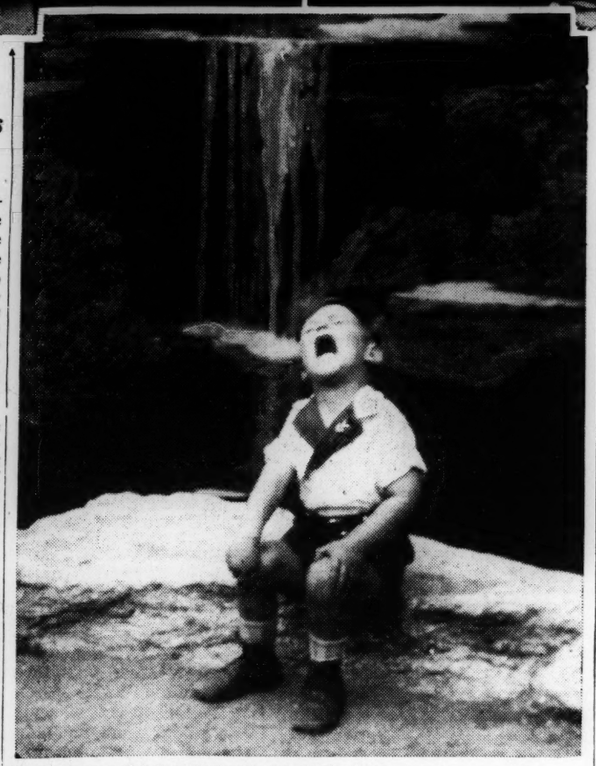


Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Julia E. Wallace, Los Angeles

The Investigator

Monitor Camera Club From Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

The Practice Hour



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Ruth Gilbert, Brooklyn

By a Waterfall

Camera Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE INVESTIGATOR—This picture should be trimmed at the lower edge up to the black line under the radio set, at the left edge to the child's clothes and at the top nearly a half inch. This would balance the picture and result in the main point of interest assuming the important position. The extra space around the sides weakens the importance of the figures. The background is too close, and the hand over the face is objectionable.

In making pictures it is possible to catch the children at some moment when they assume a pleasing pose. It calls for much patience of course. This is, however, a pleasing picture, and the exposure is correct. The observance of the foregoing simple suggestions will make it even more interesting.

The Practice Hour—The light strip in the background rather weakens the print. In the reproduction too much has been trimmed from the lower edge. The child is suspended. There is too much space at the top of the print, and somewhat too much area behind the head, about a quarter of an inch. However, the action is pleasing, the picture tells a story, and the exposure is sufficient.

By a Waterfall—This picture does not in itself tell a story. One might wonder what the boy is doing. The supposition is that he is yodeling. The waterfall does nothing to strengthen the picture, it merely suggests action that could not occur under the existing conditions. The rock behind the child is too high in tone so that it is contrasty and draws the eyes from the main point of interest. The heavy black, underexposed background, smudges when reproduced. At the right it should be trimmed close to the figure, resulting in a panel and focusing the attention on the subject itself.

Trimming is an important step in photography, in which a picture can be made or spoiled. It is difficult for the amateur to cut into his prints, but seldom does it do other than improve the composition. In order to ascertain the amount of trimming required procure two squares, such is are used in woodworking, and put them together so that the closing or separating of them will change the size and shape of the rectangles formed; then place them over the print and adjust them until the main point of interest becomes the strongest element in the composition. With practice this will become easy.

Brevities

New Yorker: Experts differ as to the comparative tonnage of the Normandie and the Queen Mary. The real question, however, is which boat can run up the bigger deficit.

Georgetown (Ky.) News: This country has over 70 per cent of the automobiles of the world and 90 per cent of the hitch-hikers.

Detroit Free Press: The advantage in using a taxi is that you feel so happily neutral when a fender is crumpled.

Des Moines Register: If the 82,000,000 rouge compacts sold in the United States in a year were laid end to end, it would save dropping them in darkened movies.

St. Louis Star-Times: Americanism—Feeling poor when we make $125 a month and save $25; feeling rich when we make $400 a month and spend $450

Humorist: "There is a fascination about miniature gardening in a window-box," says a writer. And it doesn't need much energy to do a bit of weeding with a crochet-hook.

Portland Oregonian: A critic of a proposed copyright law says if it is enacted "a man would need a license to sing in a bathroom." That's an idea.

Portland Oregonian: An edible paper has been developed in Sweden. It is believed in commercial circles the cardboard pieplate will, in time, supersede the lower crust.

Nashville Tennessean: California experimental station is raising a spud that weighs six pounds. Naturally they'll have to call it the dictato.

Prairie Farmer: A typical American is one who makes money at his own trade and loses it monkeying with something else.

Daily Anecdote

A Diverted Reward

THE philanthropist Howard, during his countless journeys, found many coachmen neglectful and inattentive to his needs, and resolved to effect some improvement in their conduct.

At the end of a journey on which the driver had failed to be accommodating he would find some industrious person needing charity and introduce him or her to the coachman. Then he would pay his fare, remarking that since his wants had been neglected he would give no present; but to show that the gift was not withheld because of parsimony he would give to the poor person double the sum usually given to the postilion. He would then bestow the gift and dismiss the party.

The coachmen were quick to learn the desired lesson and improve their ways.

Hymns of Praise

THE liveliest emblem of heaven that I know upon earth is, when the people of God, in the deep sense of His excellency, and bounty, from hearts abounding with love and joy, join together in the cheerful and melodious singing of J praises.—*Richard Baxter.*

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

The Whole Truth

An old German was being cross-examined on the witness stand as to the position of a door, window, etc., and the general interior arrangement of a house.

"And now, sir," said the lawyer, "describe to the jury just how the stairs run in that house."

The man looked dazed and scratched his head for a minute before attempting to reply. "You wan' to know how der stairs run?" he repeated.

"Yes, if you please, how the stairs run."

"Vell," ventured the witness slowly, "ven I am oopstairs dey run down, and ven I am downstairs dey run oop."—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Poetic Answer

Teacher: "How many days are contained in each month?"

Johnny:

"Thirty days hath September—
All the rest I can remember.
The calendar hangs on the wall;
Why bother me with this at all?"
—*Whitewright Sun*

Only As a Watcher

"You've been watching me for three hours," he said. "Why don't you try fishing yourself?"

"What! me?" cried the watcher. "Not likely. I ain't got the patience."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Choice

Diner: "This meat is so tough I can hardly chew it. Hasn't a man any choice here?"

Waiter: "Sure! You can take it or leave it."—*Building and Loan Magazine.*

Short and to the Point

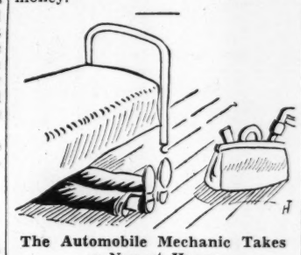
A speaker who had been asked to make his after-dinner remarks as short as possible, arose and said:

"I have been asked to propose the toast of Mr. Jones; and I have been told that the less said the better."

Forethought

"Jim's wife is certainly an economical little thing, isn't she?"

"Yes. He married her for his money."



The Automobile Mechanic Takes a Nap at Home

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Torah

THE first main division of the Hebrew Bible is the Torah, also known as the Law, or the Pentateuch (literally, "the fivefold volume"), and consists, as the latter name implies, of the first five books of the Old Testament—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

To this day the Jews regard this as the basic portion of the Hebrew Scriptures. The Hebrew term *torah* is usually translated "law," but it came originally from a root which means "to throw or shoot forth"; and so the word suggests the throwing out, or gesticulation of the hand, in pointing out the way, and in providing definite direction or instruction.

Thus "Torah" came to be practically synonymous with "direction" or "instruction," and finally with "Law." Hence the name "Torah" was applied to the written Law, or to those books which contained it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A GROUP of friends had assembled for a joyful evening. Among them was a musician; and she, wishing to give her share to make the party a happy one, played the piano so beautifully that the friends kept urging her to continue. She continued much longer than was necessarily her portion of the entertainment; but since every one was enjoying it so much, she was happy to give.

This little musician was the possessor of a lovely ring, but as she was not wearing it on this special evening, one of her intimate friends asked her where it was. She confessed in a low tone that she had been obliged to take it to a loan office and secure funds that she might meet some necessary obligations.

Her voice was not so low that an elderly gentleman who had been sincerely enjoying all her music, and whose wife this musician had helped and greatly inspired by her music, overheard the conversation. Just as she finished playing, this man came to her and slipped a folded bill into her hand, saying as he did so:

"I want you to know how much I appreciate what you have done for my wife, and also how much I have enjoyed your music. I want you to have your ring. I know what you stand for musically and spiritually; so please accept this as an expression of appreciation for that."

When the musician finally looked at the bill, it was much more than was needed to redeem the ring—a lovely reward for one who had in thought only to give and make others happy.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Handies

"HANDIES" is a new type of entertainment rapidly sweeping the country. Some attribute its origin to the sign language used on the "talkie" sets of the film studios of Hollywood, others to bored under-

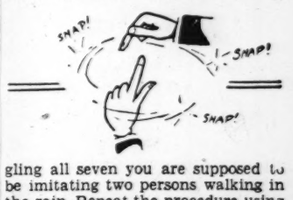
graduates of a middle western college.

Dexterous manipulation of the fingers plays a big part in "handies"; and by this means the individual must portray a catchy title, familiar phrase, quotation, etc. The observers, although they may be unable to identify the caricature being portrayed, should carry on the game by improvising others. For instance, in the first sketch, revealing an "Indian Riding a V-Eight," the

situation may be further changed by having the two upraised fingers press on the eyes, thus changing the title to "An Indian Riding a V-Eight With Lights Out."

For other ideas we have the "March, of Time" illustrated in the second sketch, and the "Broken Record" in the third. The latter "handy" is accomplished by revolving one finger around a stationary one, and slowly snapping the fingers for the broken record effect!

Another popular one is to have two fingers pointing upward and the other five downward; now by wig-



gling all seven you are supposed to be imitating two persons walking in the rain. Repeat the procedure using all the digits of each hand and you have the "Quintuplets Taking a Shower."

By this the reader can see much ingenuity and imagination are necessary. By crossing the arms and waving the hands we have "Farewell to Arms." Then make a circle with the forefinger and thumb and place it over the other arm, and behold you have "Moon Over Mia(r)mi."

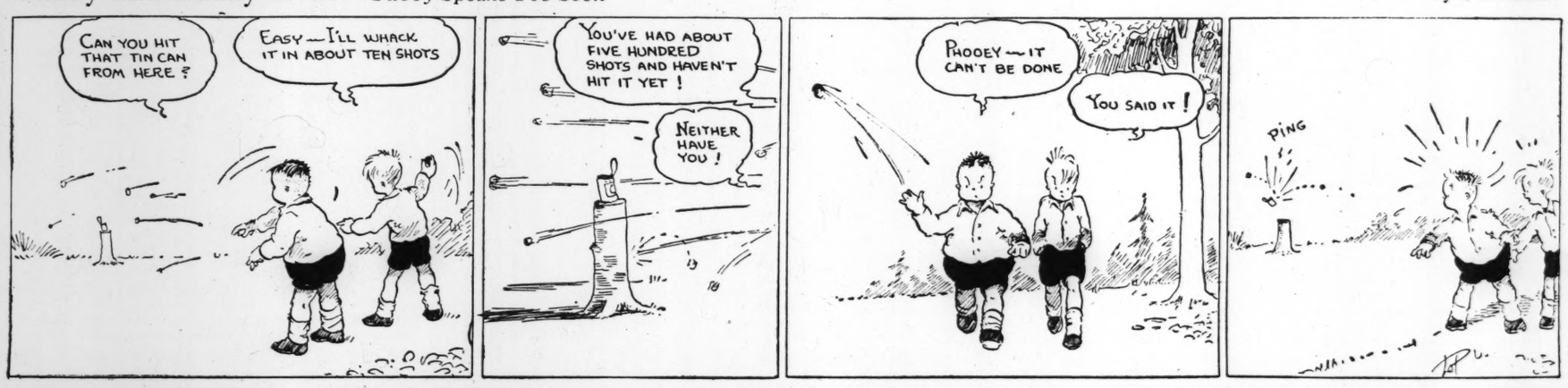
Make up your own.—H. T., Dover, Mass.

Simplicity

CULTIVATE simplicity, or rather, I should say, banish elaborateness; for simplicity springs spontaneous from the heart and carries into daylight its own buds of genuine, sweet, and clear flowers of expression.—*Charles Lamb.*

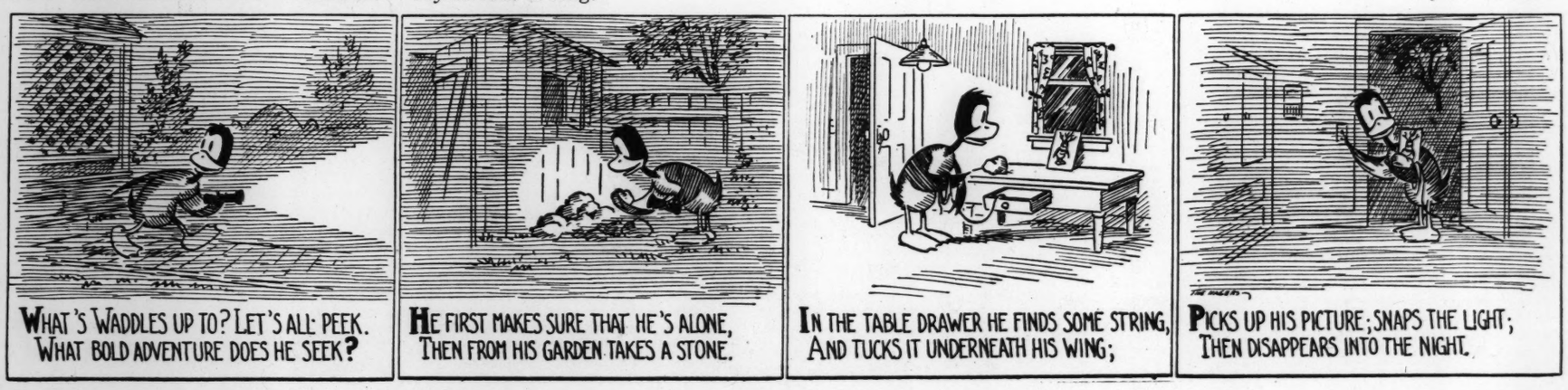
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Speaks Too Soon*

By LE PELLEY


CAN YOU HIT THAT TIN CAN FROM HERE?
EASY—I'LL WHACK IT IN ABOUT TEN SHOTS
YOU'VE HAD ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED SHOTS AND HAVEN'T HIT IT YET!
NEITHER HAVE YOU!
PHOOEY—IT CAN'T BE DONE
YOU SAID IT!
PING

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mysterious Doings*

By THE HAGERS


WHAT'S WADDLES UP TO? LET'S ALL PEEK. WHAT BOLD ADVENTURE DOES HE SEEK?
HE FIRST MAKES SURE THAT HE'S ALONE, THEN FROM HIS GARDEN TAKES A STONE.
IN THE TABLE DRAWER HE FINDS SOME STRING, AND TUCKS IT UNDERNEATH HIS WING;
PICKS UP HIS PICTURE; SNAPS THE LIGHT; THEN DISAPPEARS INTO THE NIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Unionism in Steel

OPPOSING pronunciamentos from steel companies and labor spokesmen show the lines are tightly drawn for a stubborn contest in the effort to unionize the long-unorganized ranks of iron and steel workers in the United States.

One striking change obtains in the situation this time as compared with previous unionization attempts in the industry. Heretofore the issue has been whether the employees should have any organization through which to present a united case to company managements or whether they should, in the nice legalistic theory, "bargain individually" for their jobs and working conditions. Today the right of collective bargaining is explicitly recognized by the companies represented in the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The question presented is whether that collective bargaining shall take place through employee representation plans that are now in operation in most plants and companies or through the outside representatives of a single big union formed to take in the ranks of all steel workers. Added is the consideration that the single vertical union sought by John L. Lewis and his committee for industrial organization would inevitably demand, when it could, the "closed shop."

So great are the fears of a strike and of violence in the struggle that the actual nature of the present contest is apt to be overlooked. There does not have to be a strike and there do not have to be clubbings or shootings or riots. That is not to say these things may not occur. But they need not occur if both sides will abide by democratic and reasonable decision of the points at issue.

The question fundamentally and simply stated is whether the majority of steel workers want to be represented in their dealings with the companies by a group of specialized and professional union negotiators, or whether they believe their best interests lie in dealing as at present through intracompany channels. Shotguns cannot ultimately decide that question; such brute objects simply don't know the answer.

The issue is whether on this basis a major number of steel workers wish to join the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which is sending out its organizers to solicit their names and dues. Employees should have the opportunity to say without duress from *either* side which method and which representation they most trust. The trouble is that, as in some political elections, neither side entirely trusts the other to be fair and to refrain from intimidation.

If the public understands the issue and the importance of a free choice, it can exert the power of its opinion for an untrammeled decision by the persons best situated to judge—namely, the workers in the industry whose jobs are concerned.

Laying Siege to Waste

THE last official words of the United States' first Comptroller General were, appropriately enough, addressed to the urgency of economy and efficiency in government administration. Today John R. McCarl is a private citizen. But some hours earlier, while still "watch dog of the Treasury," to which post he was appointed in the Harding regime, Mr. McCarl declared his readiness to aid in the campaign for reduction of waste and extravagance which, perhaps inevitably, have followed a period of emergency legislation.

When President Roosevelt undertook to pull the United States out of a depression by any straps he could get hold of, the question of economy of operation was secondary to the need for quick effectiveness of the machine set up. Now, with business on the up-grade partly because of and partly in spite of governmental experiments, a new and dual need presents itself: Unnecessary agencies should be dispensed with; those that remain should be examined and overhauled where obstructions to efficiency and economy exist.

It seems certain that many of the Government agencies set up under the New Deal will be lopped off after the necessary studies of administration are completed by the Senate committee headed by Senator Byrd and the committee appointed by President Roosevelt. Government bureaus and agencies numbered thirty-six when Mr. Roosevelt moved into the White House. The New Deal added fifty-four. Possibly twenty will become permanent, though some critics of the Administration would put the figure lower.

The remaining structure of bureaus and agencies in any case, therefore, will be much larger than that existing before President Roosevelt came to office. The cost of government almost inevitably will be permanently on a higher level than before. How much higher must depend on the manner in which reorganization of many departments of government is carried out. And, of course, on whether reorganization and reduction of bureaus ever really takes place. Many Administrations have talked about it, but results have not matched words.

Mr. McCarl's experience should be of value to those fact-finding bodies now engaged in the preliminaries. While the chief concern of the Comptroller is to pass on the legal aspects of federal spending—to ascertain that money is being paid out strictly as authorized in legislation—Mr. McCarl has been able to observe at close range the quite numerous possibilities of economizing in the various departments. It is probably on this angle of the problem rather than on reorganization that he would offer advice.

In the Byrd committee, and in the President's appointments of Louis Bronlow, Prof. Charles E. Merriam and Dr. Luther H. Gulick, an able group of analyzers have been brought together. They no doubt will welcome the additional information and understanding that the retired first Comptroller has been gathering these fifteen years.

Governor Lehman's Position

GOVERNOR LEHMAN made a speech at Philadelphia last Thursday which explains the decision he has now taken to head the Democratic ticket in New York. That speech expressed his paramount interest in social reform and labor legislation. It related his experience with Republican opposition to such measures in his own State and his sincere conviction that the same leadership would destroy the social security program in the nation unless President Roosevelt is re-elected.

One may question the wisdom of that program or put a different estimate on the extent to which reactionary control of the Republican Party has been broken by the Kansas Progressives. But on his own basis it is evident that Governor Lehman had two good reasons for reversing his earlier decision not to seek a third term. One is his desire to continue the battle in New York for what he considers essential humanitarian legislation. The other is a desire to promote the same program in the nation. Undoubtedly, great pressure was brought to bear on him by those who thought only of the political success of the national Democratic ticket as well as by those who are genuinely interested in labor legislation. But anyone who knows the Governor or who heard the Philadelphia speech will honor his motives and respect his position.

As to what effect his running will have on the national election, there is a good deal of loose thinking. The old theory that many voters will mark crosses behind President Roosevelt's name because Governor Lehman's name is on the same ballot may prove sound. But not for the reasons usually given.

If the polling booth knows any kind of "capillary attraction" by which a popular state ticket draws a national ticket up to its own vote-level, its operation has never been plain or consistent. In 1928 "Al" Smith persuaded Franklin Roosevelt to run for Governor of New York to aid his own race for the Presidency. Mr. Smith lost New York but Mr. Roosevelt was elected Governor. Similar results have been observed many times, and might be expected this year—except for one thing.

Arthur Krock has explained in the New York Times that Democratic leaders feel Governor Lehman's interest in helping the poor is reciprocated. They say many poorer citizens who care nothing about elections normally and who would not otherwise vote, will now register as Democrats. It is estimated that there are 50,000 to 100,000 such people in New York City. And it is said that to make sure their ballots are in order and will be counted for the Governor, many of them will "vote it straight." How valid is this variation of the old theory only November will tell.

Pioneer's Jubilee

THE Maddermarket Theater, Norwich, which has just celebrated its silver jubilee, is the most famous Elizabethan playhouse in the British Isles, perhaps in the world. It is also a repertory theater of practically unique significance, for it has a scope far wider than that of the commercial theater.

It is a measure of the advances made by the English professional theater of recent years that this can no longer be said of all repertory theaters. At the beginning of the century plays of serious import, like those of Shaw, Ibsen and Galsworthy, could be seen only in the presentations of repertory companies. Nowadays, however, drama of this type goes straight into the West End, and the chief work of the repertory playhouses has become the training of first rate actors. In this way such players as Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Cedric Hardwicke gained their early experience. But the Maddermarket does not train stars; all its companies are anonymous. What it does do is to produce pieces that still would normally find difficulty in getting a hearing in the West End.

Thus, it has the unique record of presenting all the plays of Shakespeare; has put on translations of the Greek tragedies, early English morality plays, and dramas from the Indian and Japanese stages. It is possibly due in part to the influence this theater has exerted that this season the Stratford Festival Theater is producing the universally neglected "Troilus and Cressida," and that a Chinese play has run for more than 500 performances in London during the last year.

SOMEONE has invented a golf ball picker-upper for players who don't like to stoop. Now if they'd only invent something to make sure of hitting the thing!

Victim and Victor

Book News of the Day

A FAVORITE among twice-told tales is the story of youth's revolt against the demands of conventional society. In EVER THE WINDS BLOW (New York: Scribner. $2.50) Elliott Merrick has written of one more man who spends the first two or three decades of his life in impotent rebellion against the shackles and fears which he feels civilization is imposing upon him.

Henry Frain engages the reader's sympathy from the beginning, when he is taken as an orphan to live in his married brother's home. His brother, George, and the latter's incredibly stupid wife, Gloria, know nothing about raising children, with the result that Henry spends a lonely and embittering childhood, growing up under a burden of fears, inhibitions and unanswered questions. Preparatory school and college do little to help Henry in his problems of adjustment, and at the end of his junior year he leaves the university, disgusted with what he considers the parasitic and aimless existence which is engulfing him.

* * *

The one thing which all his life has never played him false is nature, and he spends the next year or so in an effort to find solace there. He becomes a sailor, he tramps the New England hills, he spends long days and nights with no company but the wind, the sea and the stars.

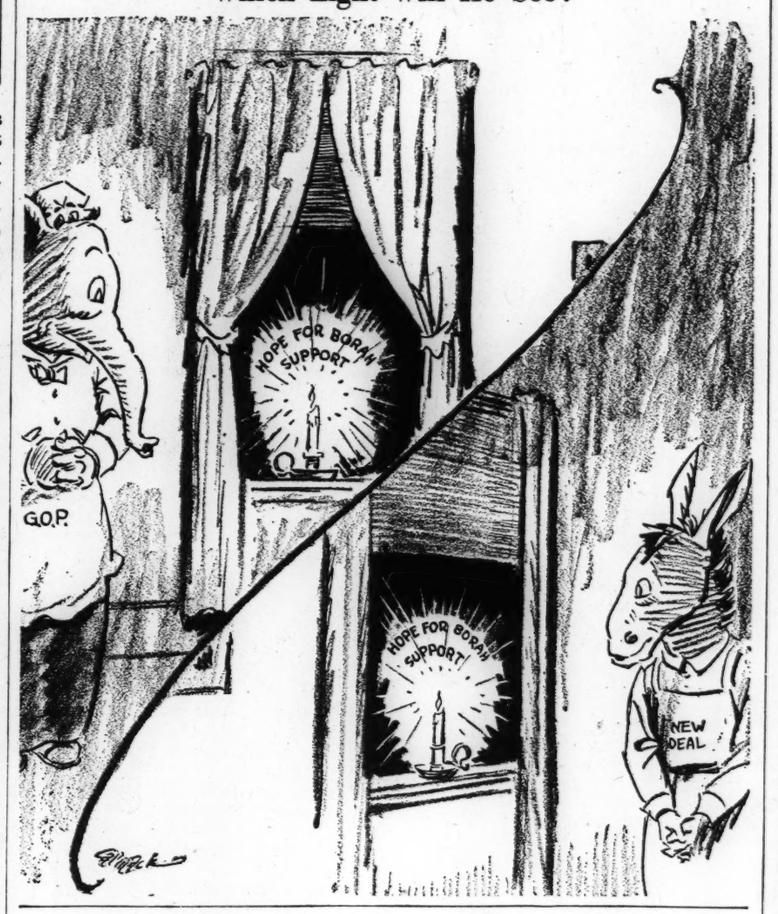
Henry finds his bitterness and rebellion gradually giving way to a sense of peace. Then his marriage to Sally necessitates his return to a job in the city. He and Sally are too proud to accept help from their wealthy families, and they are too rebellious to submit to the squalid life which is all they can afford for themselves. All around them they see people dulled by poverty and the grinding routine of their jobs, but the lives of the rich seem equally unbearable — shallow, selfish, valueless. Henry and Sally are as incapable of submitting to the slavery of the one as they are of escaping to the sybaritism of the other. In the end, they take what seems to them the only road out: they settle on a remote New England farm, finding there a solution to their problem, the end of their search for peace.

* * *

Elliott Merrick has written a well-knit narrative with many powerful passages. It is unfortunate, however, that through a lack of perspicacity it fails to fulfill its early promise of giving a wise answer to one of man's greatest problems. Mr. Merrick quotes Emerson in his title; but he overlooks another saying of that wise teacher: "It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude." Henry and Sally, in their scorn of civilization, and in their efforts to sidestep the problems of present-day urban life in any degree of the social scale, seem selfish rather than brave. Isolation may indeed have been a pleasant solution for them, but one wonders whether it was an admirable one.

M. W. S.

Which Light Will He See?



A Message From Marathon

THE road from Athens winds and twists, mounts dizzily skyward, drops out from under you and develops other startling eccentricities, until at last you discern in the distance the broad plain of Marathon. Slowly you descend the historic way, passing presently a pretty village built for the Asia Minor refugees by American organizations. And then you are on the field of Marathon.

The scene is one of rare appeal, and how sweetly peace lies upon it today. The blue bay is flanked by hilly headlands on either side and beyond is the long island of Euboea. From the sea back to the hills—the "mountains" of Byron—is a mile or more, and among the hills is the famed marble quarry of Pentilikon.

The Greek peasant, reins about his neck as he guides his primitive plow, lines the furrows even as his forbears were doing when the dreaded Persian hove in sight 2400 years ago. Among the far-reaching groves of ancient olive trees, some more than a thousand years old, yet bearing richly today, women are gathering and sorting the fallen fruit. They sing lightly at their task in the easy good humor of their race. Yonder a group of men sift grain in such a contrivance as has been in use here for a thousand years and still fills every need. The village priest, his orthodox hat resembling a section of stovepipe, stands serenely by.

The soft breeze from the sea, coming across the historic plain, blends sweetly with the pungent breath of the bright-colored Grecian pine. The vineyards, too, are redolent, and among them the frugal and hard-working Greek husbandman tills the willing soil with the implements of his ancestors. In the distance, along the shores of the tranquil bay where the ships of the Persians were drawn up twenty-four centuries ago, are cottages and bungalows, homes of Athenians during the hot weather of July and August. and back in the hills, tucked cozily away at the foot of a little valley, the village of Marathon still looks on the sea.

* * *

A large earthen mound some forty feet high rises in the middle of the plain. Hard by it is a marble bas-relief, much scarred but presumably of Miltiades, victor of Marathon. Rough steps lead up the mound, the "Soros" as it is called by the Greeks, and from the top your gaze commands the whole historic scene, the mountains that look on Marathon, Marathon that looks on the sea, the sea itself and the isles of Greece lying silhouetted against the horizon.

Yonder over the hills Phidippides presently dashed breathlessly toward Athens nor paused until he had hurled the single word "Victory!" at the anxiously waiting throng in the marketplace that they might be assured of safety from the barbarian. Marathon to Athens, twenty-two miles and some yards, in the greatest race of history, an achievement never to be forgotten of men!

Here then, even as Byron, I muse for an hour alone. True, I have come from Athens in a motor of ancient origin and uncertain, rather than by horse or foot as really should be. Likewise, my driver, a Greek who like many another of modern Athens has been in America and speaks English in fearsome fashion, is strangely indifferent to the historic significance of this spot and walks about impatiently as I linger and linger and the sun slowly seeks the western horizon. He is accustomed to tourists of the day who glance and then depart, nor pause long and reflectively here and there as I am doing. Moreover, wondering, he catches occasional phrases that fall unconsciously from my lips.

* * *

But he maintains a discreet silence as we make slow and bumpy progress back along the rough trail that leads from the highway down upon the field of Marathon. He seems to understand my mood and to respect it, especially when I remind him that my fixed maximum of automobile speed is 25 miles an hour. So, toward Athens and the sunset, we pursue a properly leisurely way. Again and again I look back upon Marathon. Over the plain the twilight is now softly settling while a purple haze wraps itself about the island of Euboea and turns the bay to the color of a Tahitian lagoon at eventide. I reflect that Byron no doubt made his way along here on horseback, or perhaps on foot, and gladly would I have done the same. But there are times and places where we must turn tourist in spite of ourselves.

And yet on the plain of Marathon you may attain that solitude, that contemplative mood, that is impossible on the Acropolis or in the National Museum with their chattering throngs. You may muse at Marathon an hour alone as did the poet, or half a dozen hours if you like. And I am not sure but that here in this place more than all others you will feel stealing over you the mood you have anticipated in coming to Greece, that mood in which you seem to "feel" a place of rare renown, to grasp its significance, to partake of its atmosphere and become the confidant of its feeling. For myself, there on the field of Marathon. I was able to say with conviction, "this indeed is Greece!"

M. T. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Economics and Peace

IT IS essential to recognize that Italian action in Ethiopia was due to the economic distress of the Italian people and the need to discover some way of relieving that distress. The conquest of Abyssinia, its development, and the emigration of 1,000,000 Italians to that country was the road by which Signor Mussolini imagined the necessary relief would be gained.

In coming to this decision, however, Signor Mussolini left out of account other factors of still greater moment which would not only prevent his action from relieving the distress of the Italian people but would greatly increase that distress. In the first place, the conquest and development of Abyssinia cannot bring any income to the Italian people for many years to come. Indeed, it is evident they will be a serious drain upon their already greatly diminished financial resources. Thus the action will intensify the distress of the Italian people and not relieve it. In the second place, Italy's disregard of her obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations, and under the Kellogg Pact, has created grave anxiety lest collective engagements for the maintenance of peace should prove to be illusory. And this anxiety affects not only the political but the economic outlook, inasmuch as economic restoration waits upon political stability.

Can such stability be reached if the League of Nations be destroyed and the Kellogg Pact torn up? Clearly not. The alternative to the League and the pact is a return to that policy which brought about the war of 1914.

Such a prospect must inevitably intensify the present economic distress of Italy and of other nations and render economic adjustment impossible. . .

Moreover, it will increase the distress of all other nations, and it will inevitably intensify their desire to become still more self-contained. And it must be remembered that it was the desire of the nations to be self-contained that was so largely responsible for the decline of some 70 per cent in Italy's foreign income which induced Signor Mussolini to invade Ethiopia.

Clearly the economic situation demands both in the interest of the entire world and of Italy herself the maintenance and strengthening of the system of collective peace, for upon that system now depends the question of whether or not the world economic structure can be saved from complete breakdown.—*Sir George Paish*, in the London *Times*.

Petty Gambling

WHEN does a game of skill and science become just another gambling game?

The courts, in passing upon this moot question, have declared that where the element of chance outweighs that of skill in a game it becomes a gambling device and is in violation of state laws. . . .

But there is another phase of the skill-game question which does not deserve any tolerance and that is the practice of certain merchants here in town encouraging children to play marble games, pin games, claw machines and the like in the hope of winning money or prizes.

Under the law, these games are considered harmless enough when played for diversion and without inducements or payoffs, but when these are held out to encourage play, then the game is just another gambling device and should be suppressed as such.

One merchant in a letter to this paper took us to task for even mentioning the marble games in last Sunday's paper. He said that his "take" paid the rent of his store. We were somewhat startled by this naïve admission that he bases his income upon gambling devices instead of values and merchandise.

While the public officials charged with law enforcement should be expected to curb gambling, the burden of real enforcement also lies upon such storekeepers, interested only in their personal profits, and on the people who encourage such conditions by participating.—*Los Angeles* (Calif.) *Press*

Two Political Currents

IT SEEMS to me that there are two currents of feeling abroad in America and in the world which neither party can afford to overlook in the campaign ahead. The first swept Hoover out and Roosevelt in. It accounted for the immense popularity of Townsend, on a national scale, of Sinclair in California, and of Long in Louisiana. It explains Blum in France. It is distrust—the people's distrust, not so much of the laws under which they have lived, or the economic system of which they have been a part, but of those in positions of power, public and private. It is a rebellion against long-established tutelage and direction. Given a ballot, people have voted *against* things.

The second current which must be watched, understood and appraised is a drift away from reform, a desire to abandon many of the economic cures that have been brought forward, as worse than the disease.—*Raymond Moley*, in *Today* (New York).

The Wide Horizon

Dectective Stories

By Dudley Meads MacKegg

THERE was a time when every large-scale outburst of delinquency, especially juvenile, was ascribed to the reading of so-called "blood and thunder" stories. But nowadays the cinema is the culprit, and the social effects of the reading matter of the people are rarely inquired into. They exist, nevertheless. People whose literary leisure is preoccupied, for the sake of mere sensationalism, with questions of violence, bloodshed and crime cannot fail, sooner or later, to have their outlook on life affected by their tastes. From this point of view there may be some significance in the fact that probably the most popular form of literature today is the detective story, which, in its very essence, is concerned with violence of all kinds, and especially with murder.

It cannot be too clearly asserted that it is the treatment, and not the subject, of a book that matters. Few writers of "thrillers," even of the worst kind, introduce into their works as many horrors as are contained in "Hamlet" or "Oedipus Rex." One of the many differences between the two varieties of work is that, in the "thriller," the horrors are introduced for the sake of sensationalism, while in Shakespeare and Sophocles they are subordinated to the development of a grand and noble theme. It is not sufficient therefore to say that detective stories are concerned with crime. One must inquire further how they are concerned with it.

* * *

But first of all one should determine what a detective story is. Is it a tale in which a man transgresses the law, and is ultimately brought to book for his misdemeanor? This definition is filled by "Macbeth," wherein a Scots lord murders his king, succeeds to his throne, and is eventually ruined. "Macbeth" certainly has some of the characteristics of a detective story.

Its hero, for example, after the commission of the crime, attempts to throw dust in the eyes of his compatriots by slaying the king's grooms, just as the protagonist of a modern story might try to cover up his tracks by fastening the guilt on to some innocent person. Nevertheless, "Macbeth" can be called a detective story only by a gross stretching of the meaning of the term. The reason for this is plain. It is not a detective story because it does not lay the chief emphasis on the element of detection. In telling the tale of "Macbeth" a detective story writer would concern himself almost entirely with showing how the killing of Duncan was laid at Macbeth's door. With this aspect of the matter, Shakespeare deals scarcely at all.

In detective fiction, therefore, the essence of the story lies in the answer to one of two questions. Either, who committed the crime? or, how was he found out (or not found out), as the case may be? Of these two varieties, by far the most common is the first, which finds in Mr. E. C. Bentley's "Trent's Last Case" perhaps its finest example. In the second variety, the criminal is shown at the outset, and the interest is concentrated on revealing how he was tracked down. Two well-known plays since the war, Mr. A. A. Milne's "The Fourth Wall" and Mr. Anthony Armstrong's "Ten Minute Alibi," very cleverly exploit this particular gambit. The question to be settled, therefore, is whether a story of crime, in which the chief element is detection, can escape the charge of sensationalism.

* * *

Distinction of writing may go far to bring this about. Mr. Bentley has recently produced a companion volume to his previous effort, which Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Oxford economist, once told me he regarded as incomparably the finest detective tale ever written. This latest work, "Trent's Own Case," is written in a style so lightly ironical, with such quiet humor and evident culture, it is on occasion so reminiscent of much of the best in English literature, that enjoyment of it cannot fail. But Mr. Bentley is unique among writers of this kind of fiction, and even he, in thirty-three years, has written two books only. Most detective stories are written in a bald, reporting style that lacks any element of distinction.

But even so, fine writing is not, of itself, sufficient. Some of the greatest and most famous books in the world have dealt with deeds of violence. "Othello," Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment," "The Heart of Midlothian," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and many others spring to mind. In each case the greatness consists in the fact that the author has found a character, fundamentally worthwhile, plunged into a maelstrom of difficulties and emotions, and has worked out that character's spiritual triumph.

In these books the emphasis is on character, not on the mechanics of plot. It is their spiritual values that give them merit, not the dexterity with which their incidents are planned. One cannot say that the technical requirements of the detective story are incompatible with these values, but it is difficult to give them their full prominence without the detective interest diminishing almost to vanishing point. In the vast majority of cases the "thrillers" that flood the world's markets do nothing to raise the standards of taste and ethics, and may possibly injure them.